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OFFICER LOOKS ON SHANTUNG RULING AS BASIS OF WAR

Major L. L. Seaman Declares Conference Has Compounded Felony—Says United States Should Refuse Ratification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
NEW YORK, June 13.—That the peace conference in Shantung should be transferred from China to Japan, committed one of the most monstrous acts in history and that for this reason the United States should refuse to ratify the treaty was declared, with great emphasis, by Maj. Louis Livingston Seaman to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday, following his return from Paris.

Major Seaman is familiar with Far Eastern affairs. He has been in China 12 times. He is a veteran of the Spanish-American War, in which he served in Cuba and the Philippines, and of the Boxer War. He was with the second imperial army of Japan at the front in Manchuria in 1904-05 and was the recipient of several Japanese decorations. He was also with the Germans in Africa in the Balkan War and was the first American officer in service in Belgium and France (August, 1914) in the European war.

Major Seaman is the author of several books, including "From Tokyo through Manchuria with the Japanese," and "The Real Triumph of Japan."

In his interview Major Seaman made it clear, therefore, that he was not anti-Japanese in his sentiment, but was incensed at what he is convinced are the inexcusable encroachments by the militarists of Japan upon the rights of the Republic of China.

"The covenant of the League of Nations is supposed to be formed in equity," said Major Seaman. "I have studied law and the first axiom in equity is, 'Those who come in equity must come with clean hands.' But, in the light of the Shantung agreement, how can Japan come with 'clean hands'? Let it be understood throughout the United States by all Americans, whom the Chinese have considered to be their best friends since the days of Burlingame and the founding of the open door policy by John Hay, that Japan through her secret treaties with China compelled China to give up sovereign rights, Japan took Kiaochow from Germany after Germany had stolen it from China. To hold it at all, to hold the concessions to mines, railways, and other resources in the Shantung provinces is to take from China what is essentially hers, and hers alone; it is to commit a felony; and for the Peace Conference to approve such action is to compound a felony."

Kiaochow Should Be Returned
"Germany has no more right to seize Kiaochow, if the first place, than she would have to seize the city of Washington. And I submit that Japan had just as little right to seize Kiaochow from Germany and to hold it for herself, even with an agreement to return it. She should return it at once. Why does she hold it? Some say Japan needs the resources there. Well, if the United States needed money, why not seize the British Treasury? If the United States needed something to help expand and improve her culture, why not seize the French Academy of Arts or the Sorbonne? It is just as preposterous to hold that Japan has any right whatever to Shantung."

"I know that the spokesmen for Japan in this country try to make a mountain out of a mole hill circumstance that what Japan really has is appears on the surface, the whole of Shantung. But that is splitting hairs. Japan has concessions and other so-called rights through Shantung which place her in practical control there. Japan's losses in the war were about \$100,000,000. For this contribution to the victory, she is now relieved from the greatest menace to her safety, the presence of the German base at Kiaochow, which, by its strategic position, practically controls the Japanese Sea, where submarines could render any navy almost harmless. This should be reward enough for her contribution to the war."

German System in Army
"The conduct of Japan in Korea is about on a par with that of the Hun in Europe, and what the latter would have done to the rest of the world if they had not been stopped. Remember that Japan's army is trained along the German system of militarism. After the restoration of the Emperor's temporal power in 1868, Japan adopted the French system in her army, but the result of the Franco-Prussian War caused her to adopt German methods."

"Let me repeat: The Shantung agreement, handing over to Japan the fraudulent claims of Germany and the setting of the seal of the League of Nations' approval on this transaction is one of the most monstrous crimes in history. Its ultimate result will probably be to form the basis of the next great war—a war which in brutality and mortality may exceed that of the dreadful tragedy just closing. The Chinese will not peacefully submit to this agreement. They are a great peace-loving people, and have a contempt for war which is

SENATE COMMITTEE IS FOR SEPARATION

Knox Resolution for Considering League of Nations Apart From Treaty Passed by 8 to 7—Test Vote Planned Monday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The resolution of Philander C. Knox, Senator from Pennsylvania, proposing to consider the League of Nations apart from and independent of the treaty of peace, was approved by the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday by a vote of 8 to 7. The vote was taken after a trial of strength within closed doors. The Republicans used their majority control to put the resolution on the calendar.

Action on the resolution, which may put the Senate on record as opposed to the League of Nations covenant, was postponed until next Tuesday, as Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts and majority leader of the Senate, learned that several senators who will vote for the measure would be absent from Washington until late on Monday.

The resolution was amended during a long and stormy session of the committee before it was ordered reported to the Senate. The Republicans on the committee finally struck out the last section, which would declare it a policy of the United States Government that whenever the peace of Europe was again threatened, the United States would cooperate to remove such a menace.

"The last section of the resolution was struck out with my consent," said Senator Knox, "because it would have delayed a vote on the resolution. It is a big question and many senators who are otherwise in favor of the resolution are opposed to having the Senate declare any foreign policy at this time. The section would have resulted in endless debate."

Senator McCumber Rebels
P. J. McCumber, Senator from North Dakota, broke with his Republican colleagues on the committee and voted with the Democratic senators against the Knox measure.

Senator Lodge made the motion in committee to strike out Sec. 5. The vote was eight ayes to six nays. Senator McCumber voting with the Democrats to retain it.

The vote on Senator Knox's motion to report the resolution as amended by the committee to the Senate was as follows:
For reporting: Lodge, Borah, Brandegee, Fall, Knox, Johnson, New, Moses—eight.
Against reporting: Hitchcock, Williams, Smith (Arizona), Pittman, Swanson, Shields, McCumber—seven.

The Democratic members of the committee made repeated attempts to amend the resolution. G. M. Hitchcock, Senator from Nebraska, led the fight against the measure in committee and was in constant and heated debate with F. B. Brandegee, Republican Senator from Connecticut, throughout the committee meeting. The committee by a vote of 8 to 5 defeated one amendment proposed by Senator Hitchcock inviting Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State, to appear at the meeting and state the Administration's reasons for opposing the Knox resolution.

Test Vote on Tuesday Planned
The Republicans will try to secure a test vote on the resolution when Senator Knox makes his attempt to call it up on Tuesday.

"The resolution will expedite the ratification of the peace treaty instead of delay it," said Senator Knox. "It is a declaration that the Senate will not accept the treaty if it contains the League of Nations covenant, and points out how the league covenant can be severed from the peace terms without changing three or four lines. The Senate will not adopt the League of Nations until the people of the United States have had the opportunity to study it carefully."

Senator Knox pointed out that in his opinion more than one-third of the members of the Senate are unalterably opposed to the League of Nations, and that should the Peace Conference at Versailles refuse to insert in the treaty the provision recommended in his resolution reserving to each nation the right to have the people of that nation decide upon the League of Nations question, the Senate would have to reject the entire treaty or tear it to pieces by amending it through a long series of reserving resolutions that would delay the promulgation of peace indefinitely.

SHIPPING BOARD HAS NEW POLICY

Chairman Proposes That United States Government Stop Building on Its Own Account and Sell Ships on Easy Terms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Plans of the Shipping Board for the future of the huge United States merchant marine fleet, built at enormous expense in the emergency of war, were submitted to Congress yesterday in a letter addressed by E. N. Hurley, chairman of the board, to Wesley Jones, Senator from Washington, who leads the Senate Commerce Committee.

The United States Government, Mr. Hurley recommended, should immediately withdraw from the business of building and operating ships on its own account, and sell these ships to private owners on easy payment terms, as it were. The plan proposes that no ships except those now contracted for should be built by the Emergency Fleet Corporation, except in so far as it may be necessary to build certain types to round out the fleet.

R. B. Stevens, vice-chairman of the Shipping Board, took sharp issue with the policy recommended by the majority of the board, and submitted a report on his views to Congress. He attempted to show that "it is very unlikely that a substantial part of the government fleet now built and building can be absorbed by American capital on the basis of prices suggested by the report."

He pointed out that by the end of 1920 the government will own 13,000,000 tons of shipping, and then proceeds to show the difficulty of disposing of this fleet without enormous loss. "American shipping organizations," he said, "are not yet sufficiently developed. The ability of American ships to compete in the world's markets is not yet demonstrated. American Capital is not yet accustomed to shipping investments. For all these reasons I believe that the absorption of this great tonnage will be slow."

Chairman Hurley's Report
Chairman Hurley's report said: "The Shipping Board recommends private ownership and operation as a fundamental policy for commercial shipping. The government should, therefore, contemplate retirement from commercial shipbuilding, ship-owning and ship-operating activities at the earliest date which may be convenient and practical in order:

(a) To give our overseas trade the full benefit of competitive service;
(b) To leave steamship operators free to render this competitive service, and
(c) To impart to present and prospective steamship operators that confidence which they must feel before they can be expected to invest their money in existing ships, and to place the orders for new ships without the outlook for the American shipbuilding industry will not be encouraging."

"Obviously," declared Mr. Hurley, "it will be impossible to sell the whole fleet at once; but, during the period in which the ships are being sold, it is essential that the government handle the unsold ships in a manner which will not permit their operation to react unfavorably upon the operation of the ships which have been sold."

Some Objections
In answer to this plea, Commissioner Stevens said: "In assigning ships for operation or charter, a government should not attempt to shield private companies which own their own ships from the normal, fair competition of ships which the government has retained."

Chairman Hurley's policy in this connection would mean that the fixing of rates would depend not on the efficiency and economy of the ships operated by the government, but on the general level of efficiency of the ships handled by interests newly entering the shipping investment field.

It was further proposed that pay-

POLITICAL SIDE OF THE PARIS STRIKE

Resolution Adopted by Interfederal Association Declares Political Reasons Demand National and International Action

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
PARIS, France (Thursday).—The political side of the strike movement here is emphasized by an indication from the Confédération Générale du Travail of an intended international strike. On Tuesday there took place a meeting of the Interfederal Cartel Association, formed three months ago of the most powerful unions in the country, miners, railwaymen, builders, metal workers, sailors, and dockhands.

If the miners' demands were not conceded by June 16, a general strike was decided upon and the assurance was given to metal and transport federations that the same action would be taken in their support if the Paris strikes required a national effort.

A really significant portion of the resolution adopted was that which reviewed the general situation following on the armistice, declared the political reasons connected with the Russian and Hungarian revolutions, demanded united national and international action to produce such practical results as would save the country along with the future of the working classes.

The Socialist Party, which neglects no opportunity of making a situation impossible for the government, will cooperate with the Labor Confederation and has already appointed a committee for this purpose.

Mr. Varenne, of the Right wing of the party questions whether the revolutionary leaders know themselves if the movement, in which the French proletariat is being involved, will lead to a successful social revolution or to a fresh commune. The miners' eight-hour bill has been read for the second time in the Chamber and has gone to be adopted by the Senate.

Though the strikers congratulate themselves on opposing a firm front to all inducement to resume work, there are certainly many more trains and busses running.

GREAT LAKES OCEAN TRAFFIC IS SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
LANSING, Michigan.—A bill providing for a Great Lakes Tidewater Commission, which would operate in the Michigan Legislature in response to a special message to the law-makers by the Governor of Michigan urging such action. The commission would work with commissions just created by Minnesota and Wisconsin in arousing the people of the Great Lakes to a realization of the benefits to be derived from a waterway that would enable ocean vessels to visit lake ports and in urging Congress to cooperate with Canada in making the St. Lawrence navigable throughout its length or to widen and deepen the Erie Canal.

BRITISH DIRIGIBLE TO LAND AT CAPE MAY
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Because of a lack of suitable housing accommodation on the Atlantic coast for the British dirigible R-34, the big craft will remain in the United States only six or eight hours after it arrives from England this month on the first transport flight to be undertaken by a lighter-than-air craft.

In making this announcement yesterday, the British air attaché here said his government had accepted the invitation of the Navy Department to land the ship at Cape May, New Jersey, the home "port" of American naval dirigibles. The crew will rest there and any gas lost during the trip will be replaced.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION MEETS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey.—The American Medical Association, in conference here, heard from Dr. Lambert Ott of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, yesterday, that beer and wine of low alcoholic percentage were beneficial; from Dr. G. W. McCoy of Washington, District of Columbia, and others that every means should be taken to prevent the passage of the bill now before Congress making it a misdemeanor to use living dogs for experimental purposes by physicians, and from a number of physicians a discussion of the baneful results of penicillin.

COAL PRICE INQUIRY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday adopted a resolution for an investigation of the price of coal.

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He pointed out that by the end of 1920 the government will own 13,000,000 tons of shipping, and then proceeds to show the difficulty of disposing of this fleet without enormous loss. "American shipping organizations," he said, "are not yet sufficiently developed. The ability of American ships to compete in the world's markets is not yet demonstrated. American Capital is not yet accustomed to shipping investments. For all these reasons I believe that the absorption of this great tonnage will be slow."

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PEACE DELEGATES FROM TURKEY NOW IN FRENCH CAPITAL

Twelve Representatives of the Ottoman Government Reach Paris—Council of Four Completes Draft of Reparations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
PARIS, France (Thursday).—The peace delegation from Turkey, which was obliged to leave Turkey incognito because of the opposition of the Young Turks to the purpose of its mission, reached Paris early this morning. The members of the delegation were not given an official reception. The delegation consists of 12 persons, under the leadership of Damad Ferid Pasha, Grand Vizier and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Council of Four has completed the drafting of a reply to the German note relative to reparations. No specific sum has been fixed. The handing of the allied reply to the German delegates may take place on Saturday.

The Allies and the German financial representatives met at Versailles yesterday. The reparations and finance commissions are engaged on the Bulgarian treaty clauses while the commission dealing with the Polish frontiers has presented its report to the Council of Four. The commission has acted on ethical considerations and while Poland loses at some points she gains at others.

It is stated that the assertion that the allied governments have invited Bela Kun, Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, to send representatives to Paris is untrue.

Resumption of Hostilities Discussed
PARIS, France (Thursday).—Marshal Foch and General Weygand had two conferences yesterday with Mr. Clemenceau, at which they discussed the immediate resumption of hostilities and a concerted advance by the Allies, says Marcel Hutin in the Echo de Paris.

The general opinion is, the writer adds, that Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau has committed himself too far to be able to sign the treaty. It also is believed the Scheidemann ministry will be swept away to make room for a ministry of moderate independent Socialists, which will be joined by Matthias Erzberger, chairman of the German Armistice Commission. This ministry, it is declared, would be disposed to accept the allied conditions, which it will do about July 1.

Second Renner Note Dispatched
PARIS, France (Thursday).—Dr. Karl Renner, head of the Austrian peace delegation, has sent a second note to the Peace Conference secretariat. The note deals with the repatriation of Austrian diplomatic officials now in South America without resources.

Turkish Delegates Reach Paris
PARIS, France (Thursday).—The Turkish peace delegation which reached Toulon yesterday arrived at the Lyons station here at 8:45 o'clock this morning. The party was accompanied by a French naval lieutenant and a captain from the staff of Gen. Franchet d'Espèrey, the allied commander in the Near East.

There was no official reception given the delegation at the station and the party remained in its car, which was sent to the suburbs. The mission consists of 12 persons headed by Damad Ferid Pasha, the Grand Vizier.

"I come to France," Damad Ferid said, "like the other delegates, in a semi-official mission, animated by the best intentions to enlighten the Allies on the situation in my country. We belong to the party which for a long time has formed the greatness of Turkey."

The chief of the Turkish delegation described his persecution by the Committee of Union and Progress and said that the delegation was compelled to embark incognito because the Young Turks sought to prevent its departure.

German Assembly Called
WEIMAR, Germany (Wednesday).—(By The Associated Press).—Although the National Assembly has been called to meet here tomorrow it is not likely to sit formally until Friday or Saturday. Its prime purpose is the discussion and study of the allied answer to the German counter-proposals, and these are not expected to be received before Friday, if then.

Admiral Koltchak Issues Statement
PARIS, France (Wednesday).—(By The Associated Press).—An official statement issued by Admiral Koltchak, head of the All-Russian Government of Omsk, regarding his negotiations with the Peace Conference, was received here today. It states that Admiral Koltchak has appointed a commission, headed by Mr. Billaroussoff, to make a study of constitutional questions preparatory to the framing of a constitution which will be submitted to the proposed constituent assembly.

Movement of War Materiel
COBLENZ, Germany (Wednesday).—(By The Associated Press).—The movement of war materiel by the Germans from territory beyond the occupied areas continues, according to German

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newspapers. The beginning of this withdrawal was made several weeks ago, when there was a hitch in peace negotiations. The withdrawal of troops from various sectors opposite the Allies' bridgeheads also is reported.

Several days ago the removal of material from the Frankfurt area began. The most of this material is going in the direction of Cassel, but there are no indications that it is being unloaded there, that city being on a line over which the Americans would advance should the Allies be ordered to go further into Germany. Beyond the Cologne bridgehead much war material has been withdrawn for a distance of more than 60 miles. In the Ruhr district the military retirement is virtually complete.

Regarding the withdrawal of troops and war material from Westphalia, the Westphalian Gazette of Diefeldt says: "All military property in Elberfeld, Dortmund, Essen and neighboring towns is being taken to Senne, a great military depot near Paderborn. In the Ruhr district all steps are being taken in anticipation of possible occupation. Even examinations scheduled for this week in schools of the various villages east of the occupied zone have been postponed so that the boys can have ample time to escape internment. The city of Duisburg has paid its employees until October. The great industries and banks and other business houses have taken all necessary measures."

Terms as Dr. Dernburg Sees Them
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
BERLIN, Germany (Thursday).—The Berliner Tageblatt has interviewed Dr. Dernburg on the demands made on Germany by the Allies. "The execution of the demands," said Dr. Dernburg, "depends on the possibility of Germany being able to go to work. She needs bread, raw materials and trade openings. Since she cannot pay big sums immediately, the best way out of the situation will be credit guaranteed by the League of Nations. Including Germany as well as the other recent belligerents. Thus the commission on reparations would become a financial international regulator."

Boundaries of Tzcho-Slovakia
PARIS, France (Wednesday).—By The Associated Press.—Dr. Karl Kramarz, Premier of Tzcho-Slovakia, and Mr. Bratiano, Prime Minister of Rumania, were heard today by the Council of Foreign Ministers relative to the boundaries in which their respective countries are interested.

Note to Admiral Kolchak
PARIS, France (Thursday).—The Council of Four framed and dispatched today a reply to the note of Admiral Kolchak, head of the All-Russian Government of Omsk, regarding his negotiations with the Peace Conference. The contents of the reply were not given out, but it is known that the communication does not involve the recognition of the Kolchak Government.

CREDIT GIVEN TO AMERICANS
Naval Officer Points to Influence of the Secretary of War and of Vice-Admiral Gleaves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
HOBOKEN, New Jersey.—Capt. R. Darce White, U. S. N., told the Chamber of Commerce here that New York's Secretary of War, by insisting upon it, caused the Allies to form their army of maneuver and was responsible, indirectly, for the appointment of Marshal Foch as commander of the allied forces.

Captain White, who accompanied the Secretary, said that Mr. Baker made a wonderful impression in France. The naval officer pictured affairs among the Allies at the time the Secretary first went over, as in bad shape, the army of maneuver being only paper. Mr. Baker, he said, told the Allies that the war could never be won until they put one man in command and started the drive against the Germans instead of submitting to their attacks with a habitual cry of "They shall not pass."

Captain White said after Mr. Baker insisted on the formation of a real army of maneuver, General Foch was placed in command of it. "Next day," said the captain, "a London newspaper, by mistake, said he had been appointed generalissimo of the allied armies. It was then decided that he might be a good man for the job, and they put him there."

FURTHER GOLD SHIPMENTS
NEW YORK, New York.—An application for privilege to ship \$10,000,000 gold to banks in Montevideo and Buenos Aires has been filed with the Federal Reserve Board by local bankers. This makes \$13,900,000 actually being prepared for transmission from New York to South America subsequent to the lifting of the government's embargo against export of the metal. Other shipments are expected to be sent this week.

BIG FOUR PRESIDENT CHOSEN
NEW YORK, New York.—A. H. Smith, president of the New York Central Railroad, has been elected president of the Big Four to succeed W. K. Vanderbilt Jr., who resigned. Mr. Smith also succeeded Mr. Vanderbilt as chief of the Canadian Southern, Lake Erie & Western, and other New York Central subsidiaries. R. S. Lovett was elected director of the Big Four as successor to C. E. Seger.

SEVERE SENTENCES GIVEN SOLDIERS

Farm Boys Punished Unjustly. It Is Charged. Under Present System of Courts-Martial in the Armies of United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Declaring that the actions of the judge advocates of the United States Army are, in many instances, limited and controlled by the commanding officers, Maj. Robert Redfield of Chicago, in testifying here yesterday before the investigating committee appointed by the American Bar Association, proposed a number of changes in the administration of military justice in order to protect the rights of enlisted men. He claimed that in many instances, farmer boys unfamiliar with discipline, had been unjustly sentenced to the penitentiary on charges of desertion. Major Redfield was connected with the judge advocate-general's office during the war and said those cases came under his notice.

Among the changes advocated by Major Redfield were that the presiding judge advocate should be supreme in passing upon matters of law; that the commanding officer should be supreme in determining whether or not court-martial proceedings should be instituted; that the court should be supreme in finding the facts and that it should be free from influence of the commanding officer over the judge advocate.

Entitled to Certain Rights
Not only should the judge advocate be made supreme in passing upon matters of law, but the best results would be obtained, Major Redfield thought, if he were not subject to the military control of a superior officer, but acted in the capacity of a judge. He would, however, take away none of the military powers of the commanding officer over the army. The commanding officer should have supreme power in determining whether a case should be brought, but he thought the judge advocate should rule whether or not the offense charged was the proper one under the law.

When a citizen of the United States goes into the army, he is entitled to certain rights, continued Major Redfield. He is entitled to have a skilled lawyer to pass on the question as to whether the case brought constitutes the offense charged; he is entitled to a skilled lawyer to defend him, and to have a judge advocate skilled in the law to pass on the case. This applies to sentences that are serious, he said, such as dishonorable discharge or sentence to the penitentiary. A review of such cases should be made by a judge advocate not subject to military control.

Major Redfield said that in many cases the judge advocate acts in a purely advisory capacity, and is called upon, when the commanding officer seeks to give advice. For instance, he said, take the case where a captain who is judge advocate and a colonel over him have a difference of opinion. The captain may believe that prosecution is a little too severe—and he is there as one versed in the law and presumably here to advise on the law, but he is now on an equality with the colonel in rank, and a man of lower rank is not in a position to make an argument on the point.

Farm Boys Severely Punished
Illustrating his point, Major Redfield said that boys fresh from the farm, who knew nothing of discipline, and who in desperation from homesickness went home, fully intending to return, were sentenced to the penitentiary as deserters. These men should have been punished, he said, but the punishment was too severe. They were not deserters, the testimony showed, said Major Redfield. There were innumerable cases of this kind, he declared.

In reply to a question whether it would not be well to abolish all military administration of justice and have the cases tried in the civil courts, Major Redfield declared that such a plan would not be feasible and would demoralize military organization. He thought it undesirable to have the civil authorities interfere. Military cases, he said, should have charge of the administration of military justice. He said he had no thought in giving his testimony of suggesting trial in civil courts.

Capt. Paul V. Harper, who served as judge advocate at two general courts-martial and assisted the judge advocate in another court, and handled many records, was of the opinion that the officers are given more conscientious consideration when tried than the enlisted men. The defense of a man in court is an extra detail, he said, and it depended largely on the personality of the officer called upon to defend the accused as to whether it is conscientiously done. He suggested that a specially-trained judge advocate with each regiment to defend the men might be a good thing.

MINISTER OF DEFENSE ANSWERS CRITICISMS

WEIMAR, Germany (Wednesday).—(By The Associated Press).—"We are still in office and we will stick, because it is our duty to save the German people," Gustav Noske, the German Minister of Defense, declared at the meeting today of the Majority Socialist Party. The minister's declaration was in answer to the criticisms of radical members who are attempting to force him and Mr. Philipp Scheidemann, president of the ministry, from the executive committee of the party. Mr. Scheidemann decided at the last moment to postpone his speech of defense until tomorrow. Several Social-

ist members of the Cabinet were present at the meeting.

Mr. Noske, taking up the charges against him in order, defended himself in his usual manner of speaking. He said he knew when he accepted his present post that he had a sorry task which would bring him criticism. The minister, who is called by his enemies "the bloodhound of the revolution," declared that his troops had saved Germany from chaos. He insisted that the troops which he sent to help suppress disorders in Munich and Leipzig were dispatched at the requests of the Bavarian and Saxon governments and not on his initiative. The minister concluded with the sensational announcement that the Schuetzen division, some of the officers of which were implicated in the case of the Spartacist Liebknecht, has been disloyal in having dealings with the Independent Socialists.

DAYLIGHT SAVING REPEAL IN RIDER

Law Would Remain in Effect, However, Until End of the Current Summer Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—It is practically certain that there will be no change in the time schedule of the Daylight Saving Act in the United States until the clock is put back under the normal operation of the act next October. All efforts to repeal the law during this summer are likely to be futile.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture yesterday adopted an amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation Bill which declared that the Daylight Saving Law shall be repealed when the change to the solar time is automatically made next October. The first amendment offered provided that it should be immediately repealed, but on this amendment the committee was divided and the result was a compromise amendment.

The indications are that the Senate will pass the bill with the amendment as it now stands. Between now and October, however, the supporters of the daylight savings scheme will have an opportunity to canvass the country and Congress will have time to secure the actual facts concerning the alleged grievances of the farmers. The House is still considering the resolution for immediate repeal.

Labor and Daylight Saving

Surprise Felt Over Atlantic City Vote Against the Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
NEW YORK, New York.—Advocates of daylight-saving feel that the vote taken against it by the American Federation of Labor at Atlantic City does not express the real sentiment of Labor and is not a fair test of Labor's opinion. The vote was a great surprise, since it had been understood that Labor was lined up against those who advocate repeal of the law.

It will be remembered that a few days before the vote was taken James Duncan, an official of the federation, issued a statement from Atlantic City favoring daylight saving and urging Labor to protest to Washington against its repeal. It is understood, also, that high officials of the federation had made so plain that Labor could be expected to oppose repeal that those who promoted daylight saving from the first did not think it was necessary to conduct any campaign among the labor delegates at Atlantic City. This was an additional reason why the vote against the law was a great surprise here.

It was understood it was the radical element in the federation which swung the vote against the law. It is declared that the arguments against the law have all been real simply representing the farmers' attitude toward the territory the opponents come from, rather than the real sentiment of the speakers themselves.

Fuller Trial Asked

Daylight-Saving Plan Said to Have Worked Well Abroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
CHICAGO, Illinois.—"I do not believe that the majority of the people of the United States want to see the daylight-saving law repealed," said Robert B. Beach, business manager of the Chicago Association of Commerce, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday. "It has proved in my estimation a complete success, doing all it was said it would. If Congress is to consider its repeal, we feel that Congress should weigh very carefully the evidence and the sentiment of all the people."

Hubert F. Miller, assistant to the president of the Chicago Business Men's Organization, said that he felt that the law should have a fuller trial before repeal. Mr. Miller has recently returned from France, where he was a lieutenant-colonel in the United States Army. He said that the British and the French had tried daylight saving longer than had the United States, that it had worked entirely satisfactorily in those countries and that Labor was satisfied with it. Mr. Miller declared that his experience abroad should be weighed in considering the program at home.

The Chicago Association of Commerce was one of the first organizations to advocate daylight saving and it has made vigorous efforts to save the measure from repeal. It has enlisted the support of a number of other business bodies throughout this section.

BILL TO LICENSE AIRCRAFT

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Massachusetts Senate yesterday accepted an amended bill providing that operators of aircraft shall be licensed by the State Highway Commission.

WALL STREET SAID TO PLAN BIG TRUST

An Era of Unprecedentedly High Prices Predicted as a Result by Senators Opposing the League of Nations

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—An era of high prices such as the United States has never seen would result from the adoption of the plan of world financing outlined to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by Wall Street bankers, senators opposing the League of Nations predicted yesterday. They declared that the frank statements of Messrs. Morgan, Vanderbilt, and Davidson in the "treaty leak" investigation showed that Wall Street plans the formation of the greatest trust in history, to be underwritten by the United States Government and to control not only the country's money but the production of the world's goods. The inevitable result of putting in Wall Street's grip the whole country's financial and industrial resources, these senators said, would be the elevating of prices of practically everything the people of this country use.

High prices, it was declared, would be "justified" on the ground that Europe's needs for raw materials, machinery and other American products cause shortage in this country.

League opponents believe the financiers' statements to the committee are in effect notice to the Senate that Wall Street wants the League of Nations as a medium through which its world's financing plan may be carried out with a guarantee against loss. The league's friends said yesterday that Senator Borah's charge that New York interests having "a peculiar interest" in the peace treaty had obtained it was groundless, and that the bringing of the text to this country by H. R. Davidson, partner of J. P. Morgan and head of the International Red Cross was "entirely proper."

It is undetermined whether the investigation will go any further. The Foreign Relations Committee at a special meeting yesterday took up the Knox resolution for a "reservation" on the League of Nations. Senator Knox planned to point out to the committee that Administration charges that his measure is a plan to separate the treaty and covenant are untrue. Mr. Knox maintains that separation of the two is a necessary amendment to the treaty, which would require it to be submitted again to the Peace Conference. His plan, he said, will not entail this, and will therefore not delay the operation of the peace settlement.

MISSOURI TO HAVE SPECIAL SESSION

Governor Expects the Suffrage Amendment Will Be Ratified on the Fourth of July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Gov. Frederick D. Gardner of Missouri yesterday issued a call for a special session of the General Assembly to convene on July 2 to consider the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. He states he hopes two days will be sufficient for discussion, and ratification will come on July 4. He refers to suffrage as "a long delayed justice" and expresses hope that legislation of the states will make it possible for all women to vote in the 1920 presidential election. He had previously announced that there would be no special session because of the estimated cost and the condition of Missouri finances. The assembly that adjourned a month ago had given women the right to vote for presidential electors.

Boston Ratification Hearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The contention of the anti-suffragists that women do not desire the right to vote was answered yesterday at the hearing conducted by the legislative committee on Federal Relations, in this city, on the ratification of the federal Woman Suffrage Amendment, when Mrs. Winona Osborne Pinkham, executive secretary of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association, presented statistics of a canvass among women in industrial centers. Mrs. Pinkham stated that suffrage petitions have been signed by women to a number in excess of 60 per cent of the vote cast for President at the last election, in North Adams, Pittsfield, Springfield, and Worcester, Massachusetts, as well as in smaller towns in the State.

Frank B. Hall, chairman of the Republican Committee of Massachusetts, declared himself at this meeting in favor of ratification, but said that he spoke as an individual, and not in his official capacity.

Special Session in California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office.
SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Gov. William D. Stephens called a delegation of the California ratification committee of the National Woman Suffrage Association and representatives of the National Woman's Party that he would convene the Legislature specially for action on the suffrage amendment. He thought the California Legislature would ratify practically unanimously.

Special Session Not Unlikely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
CONCORD, New Hampshire.—The campaign for ratification of the suffrage amendment by New Hampshire began with a conference of suffrage leaders, at which a men's committee

for suffrage ratification was appointed under the chairmanship of Food Administrator H. N. Spaulding.

Mr. Spaulding thereupon made formal request to Gov. John H. Bartlett to call a special session of the Legislature, to which the Governor made the following reply:

"If 35 other states seem reasonably sure to ratify the suffrage amendment in season to enable women to vote at the next presidential election, I shall call an extra session of our Legislature in the fall, unless it develops that there is no hope of favorable action here, which I do not anticipate."

CONDITIONS IN BUDAPEST SHOWN

Bela Kun Said to Have Made Large Issues of Paper Money That Peasants Will Not Take

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—(By The Associated Press).—Conditions in Budapest, especially those incident to the shortage in metal money, are described by a special correspondent of the Tageblatt of Berlin. Bela Kun, the Communist leader, the correspondent says, has issued a huge amount of paper money with which all Labor is paid, but which the peasants refuse to accept, with the result that two pounds of beef cost the equivalent of about 100 kronen at the peace-time rate of exchange, and two pounds of fat or butter 300 kronen.

"The weekly meat ration," the correspondent continues, "has fallen from 750 grams to 120 grams. Bela Kun has given permission for residents of Budapest to make personal trips to the country to collect food, allowing them to bring in 50 pounds, but even that is useless because the peasants will not take paper money, declaring it is worthless paper."

"All the stores in Budapest are closed, even the bookstores, on the order of Bela Kun, because the population started to buy goods in order to get rid of the worthless money wherever its acceptance was obligatory. The restaurants are open only from 6 to 9 o'clock in the morning and 6 to 9 o'clock at night. No one may be in the streets after 10 o'clock at night and private houses may have no lights after 11 o'clock. Every gathering is forbidden and only family circles can meet together."

The Hotel Hungaria, the former social center of Budapest on the Danube, is occupied by the People's Commissaries. Barricades have been built around it and machine guns placed behind the barricades. The deficit in the return from the state railroads in May jumped to 3,000,000,000 kronen and, consequently, the railroad fares on June 1 were increased 200 per cent."

WALSH REPORT ON IRISH CONDITIONS

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday).—The report of conditions in Ireland made by Frank P. Walsh and the other Irish delegates from the United States has been received here. The censor, however, has forbidden the publication of any part of the report.

Extracts Printed in The Daily News

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Long extracts from the report made by Frank P. Walsh, Edward F. Dunne, and Michael J. Ryan, representatives of Irish organizations in the United States, on their visit to Ireland and which was presented to President Wilson, Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, and Mr. Lloyd George, are printed today by The Daily News, which comments upon the report editorially. The paper, which is a supporter of Home Rule and a sympathizer with Irish Nationalist aspirations, declares it neither resents nor deprecates the report.

CROIX DE GUERRE IS CONFERRED ON PARIS

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Mr. Clemenceau has informed the president of the City Council that he has decided to confer the Croix de Guerre with palm on the city of Paris. The bestowal of the decoration will be the occasion of a solemn ceremony. The city of Paris already carries the Legion of Honor on its coat-of-arms. The addition of the Croix de Guerre will involve a slight alteration in the shields on public buildings.

TAMMANY AGAINST BOLSHIEVISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
NEW YORK, New York.—Tammany has now come out against bolshevism. On Charles F. Murphy's motion, the executive committee has adopted a resolution dedicating the organization to the "active and energetic conduct of a non-partisan campaign for American and American institutions," and all democratic headquarters will be asked to promote this end, under direction of a special committee. Tammany declares that the rights of free assembly, free speech and a free press do not include or permit organized propaganda and attacks against the Constitution itself which secures this right.

FRENCH COAL MINERS' DAY

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—The question of what constitutes an eight-hour day as applied to the coal-mining industry was the subject of a debate in the Chamber of Deputies today, and a resolution was adopted declaring that the eight hours begin when the worker takes his lamp and ends when he returns it.

ADVANCE ON PETROGRAD DENIED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Thursday).—A statement issued tonight by the British War Office denies that the British are marching against Petrograd or Volodga.

PROFITEERING IN FOODS DISCUSSED

National Consumers League Committee Considers Draft of Bill for Means of Relief—Advantages of Cooperation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The draft of a bill asking federal aid in the distribution of meat and other perishable food products by licensing and by cooperation of the Department of Agriculture, which is soon to be introduced in Congress, was discussed yesterday at the quarterly meeting of the executive committee of the National Consumers League, at which the Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, presided. The bill was presented by William Kent of the United States Tariff Commission, who said it was proposed to strengthen the Kendrick bill relating to the meat packing industry and to add to it a section providing for the establishment of public warehouses for perishable goods. This would enable a municipality or a group of citizens representing a municipality to get from the Secretary of Agriculture permission to establish such warehouses conforming to regulations as abattoirs to provide suitable freezing accommodations and storage facilities.

Avenues of Distribution

The object of this, he stated, was to obtain more direct avenues of food between producers and consumers, and to open up the avenues of distribution which have been clogged by the present meat packing industries. Two national organizations of farmers, the National Association of Live-stock Growers, the Consumers League of the District of Columbia, and the National American Woman Suffrage Association are backing these bills, it was announced.

As an example of the need for immediate attention to this question, the secretary of the Consumers League of the District of Columbia cited the recent predicament of the War Department when there were 264,000,000 pounds of meat on hand, but no avenue of distribution available in this country whereby this meat could be released for the benefit of the consumer without additional profit, except the avenue provided by the meat packing industries.

Mrs. Eleanor Barton of the Women's Cooperative Guild of England said that profiteering would continue as long as the production and distribution of foodstuffs was in the hands of a small group of men whose chief business was to distribute food, not at the least cost to the consumer, but with the greatest profit to business. She described the power and effectiveness of the cooperative movement in England, and warned the members of the league that only by some such method could there be any hope of adequate remedies for the food question.

Legislative Gains

The league passed a resolution endorsing Senate Bill 828—a bill which will amend the Pure Food Act so as to include wrapped hams and bacon in the net weight provisions. The executive chairman of the Consumers League of the district pointed out that under a ruling of the Department of Agriculture, wrapped hams and bacon are not "packages," and that therefore it

has been possible for the packers to sell paper which cost four cents a pound at the same rate that the meat is sold, from 50 to 75 cents a pound, with a profit of from 250 to 500 per cent.

Miss Josephine Goldmark reported that among the important legislative gains for the past year were the bill providing for a 48-hour week in factories and stores in Massachusetts and minimum wage bills passed in North Dakota and Texas. She urged that the state leagues should lend their support to the effort of the National Nursing Educational Association to reduce the hours of students in hospital training institutions.

DECORATIONS FOR SIR DAVID BEATTY

Sir Douglas Haig Also Receives Freedom of City of London and Both Given Gold Swords

LONDON, England (Thursday).—For the first time since the war, Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, commander of the Grand Fleet, today appeared publicly in London. With Sir Douglas Haig he attended an investiture at Buckingham Palace where King George decorated each of them with the Order of Merit. Afterward they drove to the Guildhall, where they received the freedom of the city and were presented with jeweled gold swords. They then proceeded to the Mansion House to a luncheon given by the Lord Mayor.

Speaking at Mercers Hall, where the Order of Merit ceremony was conferred upon him and Admiral Beatty, Field Marshal Haig emphasized the completeness of Germany's military surrender. To have pressed forward after the great culminating defeat of the Germans on the Somme on Nov. 4, 1918, he said, would have meant further loss of life, destruction of property and expenditure of money, while it could not have rendered Germany more helpless in a military sense than she is today, with her army dissolved, her guns, transport and airplanes surrendered, and the crossings of the Rhine held by the Allies.

The surrender of the German fleet was not more abject, complete and irrevocable, the Field Marshal declared, than the surrender of the German Army.

PORTUGUESE CABINET RESIGNS

LISBON, Portugal (Thursday).—The Portuguese Cabinet has resigned.

The Cabinet offered its resignation on June 5, but it was stated that it had consented to remain in office until after the visit of Epistacio Pessoa, President-elect of Brazil. Dr. Pessoa now has concluded his visit to Portugal, having sailed from Lisbon on Tuesday.

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, Near West, Boston

SALE Friday and Saturday

Three Hundred Wonderful New Dresses

Georgettes	Foulards	Venetian Crepes	Imported Chiffons
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Values 35.00	50.00	65.00	75.00 85.00 to 95.00
\$25	\$35	\$45	\$55

Beaded Georgette Dresses, in light shades, value 95.00, price 55.00
Black Lace Dresses, square neck, value 75.00, 45.00
Georgette Crepe Dresses, draped skirt, value 35.00, 25.00
Foulard Dresses, made of imported materials, value 75.00, 55.00
Crepe de Chine Dresses, Russian tunic style, value 35.00, 25.00
Rodier Crepe Dresses, with taffeta coats, value 55.00, 45.00
Imported Cotton Crepe Dresses, value 45.00, 35.00
Crepe de Chine Dresses, coat style, value 75.00, 45.00
Foulard Dresses, with surplice bodice, value 45.00, 35.00

Misses' Georgette Dresses

Beautiful Dresses Splendid Materials Most Becoming Styles

\$29.50 and \$35

Georgette Dresses with draped and fringed skirt, 29.50
Georgette Dresses, custom-made, charmingly simple 29.50
Georgette Dresses with tucked vest and beading 29.50
Georgette Dresses, blouse with taffeta band 35.00
Figured Georgette Dresses, skirt formed of large folds 35.00
Georgette Dresses, loose back panel on blouse 35.00



Through the window,
Through the window
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Towards its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

The Way to the Pole

Service with the American air forces in France adds weight to the opinion of Donald B. MacMillan, Arctic explorer and leader of the Crocker Land expedition, that the aeroplane is not adapted for a dash to the pole, and that the cost of such a trip by dirigible would be prohibitive. In his own future explorations, Mr. MacMillan says, he expects to depend on the "ever faithful dogs" for conveyance. The aeroplane is, in his judgment, impracticable for several reasons, one of which is, he says, sufficient to discount the idea of successful Arctic exploration by hardy airmen. The frozen North offers no smooth fields of ice on which the explorer could make a landing. A dirigible might start from a properly equipped hangar in Labrador and hope to return, but the total cost of the expedition would probably be about \$1,000,000.

Really Under Way

The steamship Astorian has reached London from Novo-Rossisk with the first consignment of raw materials to be shipped from a Russian Black Sea port since the outbreak of war. The cargo is the property of the commercial department of General Denikin's volunteer army, and the proceeds are to be used for purchasing the commodities of which the volunteer army is in need. The Kolchak government is making similar arrangements for raising money for the machinery, agricultural implements, textiles, and other articles which Siberia requires, and is taking all possible measures to organize communications this summer with western Europe by the Arctic route. The construction of a port of landing to the west of Yeniseisk is contemplated, and in the north new wireless stations and lighthouses are being constructed, and a body of pilots is being organized. Thus, it would seem, is the great work of rehabilitation really under way at last.

A "General Settlement"

In the rich spoil that the Hapsburgs accumulated over many centuries, much of which is coming back to the nations that owned it, there is hardly a more interesting item than the coronation robes that Italy now proposes to have returned to Palermo, Sicily. Henry VI, Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire in the twelfth century, subdued the Sicilies and took back to Germany the gorgeous costume that Saracen artisans had made for Norman kings who had come into control a hundred years earlier. Since then the robes have been worn by Hapsburg monarchs at their coronations, and of late years they have been kept, between these ceremonial occasions, in the imperial treasury in Hofburg, Vienna. The robes include a magnificent mantle, a wonderfully embroidered alb, or long gown of fine linen, and a riddle of gold scales. As between Austria and Italy, it certainly looks like what Weism Sprunt would have called a "general settlement."

First in the Field

The mild surprise with which one occasionally notes the name of a foreign citizen on a penny box of matches purchased in the United States may before long include boxes of matches bearing the far-away name of Dairen, Manchuria. The world's appetite for matches is apparently insatiable. An American company has been studying Manchuria and Siberia from the match manufacturing point of view, but so has a large Japanese concern, and this concern, it now seems, will be first in the field at Dairen, the chief Manchurian port. But then if Japan were not first in the field in Manchuria, where would she be first in the field?

How It Was Done

At least one industrial plant in Belgium escaped German destruction, but this was because the management saw that was coming in time to prepare for it. The establishment referred to was, and is, the Antwerp plant of an American electrical company. Early in the war the management took a good deal of the machinery out of Belgium and sent it to the United States, whilst records and other valuable papers were packed in zinc boxes and buried so successfully under the floor that a week or two later, those who had done the work were unable to find the place. When the invaders came they took the buildings for repair work on field telephones. Such machinery as had not been taken out of the country the newcomers sent to Germany; but when the Germans eventually turned homeward themselves, they went in such a hurry

that the American company not only recovered its buildings practically undamaged, but made an informal exchange of machinery with the temporary users.

A Procession of Boats

The Thames, that very ancient river, London's chief highway in the days of its glory, will again, in this year of grace 1919, gather multitudes on its banks to witness a great water pageant. In honor of the British Mercantile Marine, and its prowess during the great war, a procession of boats will take place from the Tower Bridge to Chelsea amidst the firing of ordnance, the cheering of crowds, and the flying of flags and streaming pennons. There will be ships' lifeboats, rescue rafts, launches, pinnaces, tugs, and barges carrying the guns forced on the merchantmen for self-defense by the German submarine. There is a fitness in this association in the hour of triumph between the ancient river, the starting point of so much adventure and enterprise, and the seamen who have added an unsung record to the high traditions of the merchant service. It is time too that landmen should have an opportunity of showing what they think of the men in "the Fringes of the Fleet." For hitherto it has been inevitably as the poet says:

Their feats, their fortunes, and their fames
Are hidden from their nearest kin;
No eager public backs or blades
No journal prints the yarns they spin
(The Censor would not let it in)
When they return from run or raid,
Unheard they work, unseen they win,
That is the custom of "The Trade."

Telegrams by Rail

The desperate extent to which the Peace Conference in Paris is monopolizing the wires "on the other side" is surely revealed by the almost pathetic question of which Sir Arthur Fell, M.P., gave notice, recently, in the British House of Commons. Sir Arthur desired to ask the Postmaster-General if he could arrange for the carriage of telegrams to Paris by the ordinary daily train. In this way, he declared, they would reach Paris in 10 hours, and might be delivered at once without the delay of two or three or even four days which takes place now when they are telegraphed over the wire. He also petitioned for a similar arrangement to be made to apply to Rome and other places in Italy. Judging from this and from recent experiences in the United States, the present times are not the easiest times for postmasters, or for the corresponding public.

The Fanciulla d'Anzio

One of the gifts that President Wilson received in Italy was a silver model of the statue known as the Fanciulla d'Anzio, presented to him by the Roman municipality. The original is a Greek statue, discovered not long ago at the villa of Nero, in the seaport town of Anzio, near Rome, and purchased by the Italian Government for 450,000 lire. Admirers of art and students of archaeology had traveled from all over Europe to see it, and the youthful draped figure, carrying a platter from which the object it long ago held had been broken, was named the Maid of Anzio. Then somebody noticed that the long robe was lifted a little, as if to avoid tripping over it, that the biceps muscle of the bare arm was more boyish than girlish, and so on, until modern judgment had decided that the title Fanciulla d'Anzio is a misnomer, and that the unknown sculptor was really modeling the figure of a handsome youth performing some service in an ancient temple.

THE CONSUL WON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. There was no doubt that Caine, the British Consul, was the head of the foreign community at the South China port. As dean of the consular body he was, of course, that officially, and that position made him equally "top-sawyer" socially, even if he had not come from a good English country family, had had a university education, a training at the British Legation, and other points in his favor.

But he didn't get along well with the Taotai and the Yamen staff. This was largely due to a silly assumption on the part of his wife. The Caines came to the port when Queen Victoria was on the throne, and Caine had been entertained by the Taotai at an elaborate Chinese dinner.

Caine had to return the attention. Now, it was altogether infra dig for the ladies of the Yamen to appear at the Governor's banquet; the only females in evidence were a company of professional singing and dancing girls, who entertained the company during the intervals between the innumerable courses.

But Caine would not conform to Chinese custom by debarring foreign ladies from his table on an important occasion, so there were, besides the hostess, some half dozen in the drawing-room to welcome His Excellency, and they were presently seated at the table according to English etiquette. The Taotai was placed at Mrs. Caine's right, and gave the toast in British toasts. "The Queen: God bless her!" All rose and the Taotai had wit enough to see that he should follow suit. Well, all rose except Mrs. Caine, who remained seated; for as she stupidly contended, she, and not the man consul, represented Her Majesty. The Chinese officials made no remarks, but they were manifestly amazed that a woman, and a foreign woman at that, remained seated when the Taotai rose. They were a trifle mollified when, at the next toast, "The Em-

peror: May he live a thousand years!" (given in Chinese) was honored, even Mrs. Caine rising. It leaked out that the Yamen people asked some incisive questions as the meaning of what had occurred and the explanations given did not satisfy, for a few days later, when Caine went to the Yamen to ask the Taotai to act officially in having the rights of a British merchant upheld; not only did the Governor, upon some flippant excuse of indisposition, decline to see the Consul, but the underling detailed to represent His Excellency, behaved in a most supercilious manner and intimated that the Yamen was not called upon to act.

A Visit to Hong Kong

This, naturally, roused Caine, but he did not betray his anger, only he took the next steamer for Hong Kong and interviewed the Governor and the admiral of the station. The conference was satisfactory, for within a week Caine was back at his post and two days later a British gunboat steamed into the port and anchored off the consulate as close to the shore as was safe.

The very next day, a large Chinese cargo boat came to the end of the consulate jetty and from it was landed the Taotai's largest official sedan chair, its eight uniformed bearers, with the proper runners and banner carriers. Soon a big barge crossed the harbor; she was decked out with many long streamers bearing huge ideographs setting forth the Taotai's lofty position, and his power to eat up all who came in the way of the Great Emperor or his officials. Tom-toms and gongs were beaten, fire-crackers were set off and the din was terrific.

Landing at the jetty the great man entered his chair and, attended by several secretaries on foot, proceeded to the consulate, but instead of being ushered into the residence, he was conducted to the offices. Caine had been informed of all this and was ready to receive his guest as if on business bent. The proper formalities of tea and cakes were gone through with, and much sooner than usual, the Taotai demanded peremptorily why that gunboat had entered the port without his permission.

Caine's Brief Interview

To this Caine replied: "Because, if you are unable to render my nationals the protection which your Emperor and his government have promised, I am going to make it my duty to see that their rights are upheld. The interview is closed. I bid you good-day." It may seem harsh; but remembering that this was an incident of many years ago, and giving heed to conditions, the rebuke was deserved, and that it had prompt and excellent effect, not only for Britons but all foreigners, was proved by the fact that it never was noticed from Peking. Not only was Caine's communications to the Yamen given prompt attention as could possibly have been expected in Chinese official intercourse half a century ago, but usually the appeals of all foreigners were given at least a semblance of just and prompt consideration, provided they did not trench too much on the self-appointed rights of up-country mandarins.

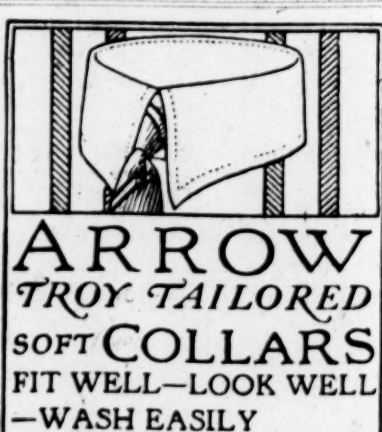
HOW THE DELEGATES APPEARED

From The Observer, London

I do not suppose that any six men were ever so keenly watched as the German delegates on Wednesday afternoon; and a comparison of the reports is an interesting lesson in the value of evidence. Take the one point as to whether the delegates bowed or not. "The Germans bowed," says Sir John Foster Fraser in The Evening Standard, and the Exchange correspondent suggests that it was because their nerves were at high tension that they "failed to bow their acknowledgments." On the other hand, Reuter's Special says that they "bowed and took their places," and he is corroborated both by The Manchester Guardian and The Daily Mail, which testifies to "a stiff and rather awkward bow to M. Clemenceau," from Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, "the five other delegates following suit." So that where one correspondent saw six obeisances others saw none at all.

That is only a typical lack of unanimity. Mr. Lloyd George is described by The Daily Mail as "absorbed in reverie," and by The Daily News as "beaming wonderment and curiosity." While The Times says that Count Brockdorff-Rantzau appeared to be suffering considerably; his face was white and drawn; The Morning Post pronounces that he "was looking much better; there was a kind of color in his pale face." And we had not suspected President Wilson of being such a chameleon as this:

The only one who seemed nervous behind his set smile was President Wilson. —Manchester Guardian.
President Wilson glanced round the room with intense curiosity. —Central News.
Mr. Wilson, cold and non-committal. —Daily Mail.
With a little smile, half-hidden behind passivity, was President Wilson. —Evening Standard.
A searching gaze, but suggestive of judicial stolidity. —Daily News.



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ARCHITECTURE IN ARGENTINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Buenos Aires, in fact Argentina in general, had no architecture of her own 25 years ago. Here and there one could see specimens of old Spanish Renaissance styles scattered among dwellings dating from colonial times. Even the cities, Buenos Aires included, looked like colonial villages," said José Markovich, an architect from that South American capital, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on the architecture of his country.

"About a quarter of a century ago, as political struggles were being ended," he continued, "Argentine people began to construct mansions. They did not interest themselves in putting up public buildings or office structures, but some of the mansions that they built were very well done and were copies of European buildings and styles. Then came a prosperous time for the young architects and artists who came from Europe and introduced new French building manners for private houses and even for apartment dwellings.

A New City

"As the prosperity of the country increased building in general developed so extensively that one may say that the Buenos Aires of today, which has a population of 1,600,000, was really built up from 1900 on. In the year 1910 there was not a block in the central part of the city—its area is very great, hence, there being plenty of room, the buildings were low—where new buildings were not going up. In 1911, according to statistics from municipal offices, houses including only private dwellings and apartments were built at an aggregate value of 500,000,000 francs. These had all modern conveniences and fittings. All sorts of foreign refinements were introduced into Buenos Aires, for the wealthy people there desired to have the best and most fashionable things to be had.

"So far as real architecture is concerned there is even now no special style or peculiar national architecture in Argentina. Anyone coming into Buenos Aires might think himself in a European city, in France, for instance. Construction of fine buildings is difficult, however, for one must import so many materials as well as sorts of fixtures and decorations, and all articles of luxury, thus the cost of buildings is great also.

Streets Are Narrow

"Speaking of architecture in South America, there are few interesting buildings—except in a few large cities, as, for example, Buenos Aires and Rosario in the Argentine, Rio de Janeiro, and Sao Paulo in Brazil, Santiago in Chile, and Montevideo in Uruguay; few other places have any claim to architecture. Buenos Aires, which is the real capital of South America, has now some very fine buildings, among them Parliament House or Congress House, the new Palais de Justice, the great opera house called 'Teatro Colon,' but particularly some very beautiful private homes. These buildings are not very high, as a rule, although some of the apartment and office buildings range from 10 to 15 stories.

"One great difficulty in Buenos Aires is that the streets were laid out according to the old Spanish methods of division with squares or blocks measuring 120 yards on a side surrounded by narrow streets. Consequently, as big buildings go, the traffic becomes more and more congested; it is worse even than in New York, I believe. This gave the municipal authorities the idea of opening great avenues through the city. One of these, the Avenida de Mayo, is a very beautiful street, 1½ kilometers in length and 30 yards wide, connecting Parliament House with the Government House and lined with fine buildings. A scheme for opening a series of new diagonal streets had to be held back during the war because of financial and other difficulties of the times. There are wide avenues on the outskirts of the city but few dwellings bordering them, the few that are being of the old colonial type, very small and poor, and so forming a great contrast to those in the center of the city.

"The best residential part of the city is along and beside the Avenida Alvear, from the end of which extends a marvelous park—the 'Parque de Palermo'—which could hold its own anywhere in the world by its originality and which is to be extended out

along the La Plata River. The houses along this avenue remind one of those seen in the West End of London, along the Bois de Boulogne in Paris, or in the best residential sections of New York. In some parts they imitate the manner of building in Paris; in others they have little gardens in front and larger and very beautiful ones in the rear. A garden is a great luxury in Buenos Aires, however. The trees along the avenue and public squares are very beautiful, especially when their multi-colored flowers are in bloom.

"There are some very beautiful seaside resorts not far from Buenos Aires and one cannot speak of the architecture of the country and where the people live and develop their social life without mentioning Ma de Plata, which is the pride of all Argentines, and where the wealthy go and promenade along the famous rambla built by European architects and in European style, very costly, and, as it seems to a foreigner, inappropriate.

PHILATELIC NOTES

War Stamps and Turkey

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—For some time past stamps which have been issued during the war, or for funds and other reasons, have had great popularity, and this has increased now that hostilities are at an end. One reason for this new stimulus in the interest taken in what we have come to describe as "war stamps" is that the issues of enemy countries are now more readily obtainable and, further, the collector is in a position to know more about these hitherto mysterious issues.

It would be a difficult matter to give any idea of the number of collections of war stamps which have been formed during the last three or four years. There must be many thousands of these, and it is highly probable that a good many will shortly find their way to the auction room. Judging by recent prices paid for war stamps, a fairly representative collection of all these issues should command a very good price.

The war stamps of the Central Powers appear to be in great demand just now, especially those emanating from Turkey. As early as October, 1914, the Turks had a war issue. It will be remembered that a year before this a very handsome series of 17 values, each depicting a different design, was supplied to the Ottoman Government by Messrs. Bradbury Wilkins & Co. of London, and these stamps were overprinted in native characters with an inscription signifying, "Abrogation of the Capitulations." The overprint was in black and the values treated in this way were the 5, 10, and 20 paras, and the 1, 2, 5, and 10 piasters. In this way the Turks heralded their appearance in the arena of hostilities on the side of the Central Powers against the Allies. This set has gone up considerably in value, and the seven stamps, used, are now quoted at nearly £1. In 1917 a copy of the 1 piaster could be had readily for a shilling; it is now considered a bargain at six times that amount.

The supply of stamps from London naturally ceased on a declaration of war, but it does not appear that there was a shortage in Turkey until about the middle of 1915, when quantities of old and obsolete stamps were unearthed and requisitioned to meet the demand. The type of overprint adopted consisted of a star and crescent, with the date 1311 of the Hegira, this corresponding to 1915 of the Julian calendar. The issues overprinted in this way were those of 1892-94 (10 p., 2, 5 piasters); 1901 (5, 10, 20 p., 1, 2, 5, 25 piasters); 1905-06 (5, 10, 20 p., 1, 2, 2½, 5, 10, 25 piasters); 1908 (2, 2½, 5, 10, 25 piasters); 1909-10 (5, 20 p., 1, 2, 2½, 5, 10, 25 piasters); 1913 (5, 10, 20 p., 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 piasters). In addition to these regular postal issues a large quantity of newspaper stamps appeared, with the same overprint. Some of these stamps appear to be scarce, as the following prices will show. The 25 piasters of 1909 is at present quoted at 7 guineas; the 25 piasters of 1901 at 10s.; and the 2 and 5 piasters of 1908 at 50s.

There are three distinct types of this overprint. The better known consists of a six-pointed star and the date within the crescent. Another has a five-rayed star and date in the crescent, and the third a six-pointed star, the date in this case being just below the crescent, an inscription reading, "For the Benefit of Widows and Orphans," being contained in the crescent.

In the issue of 1913 the 1½ piaster stamp showed the monument to the

martyrs of liberty, a familiar national memorial in the capital, and a number of these stamps were surcharged "one piaster" in Turkish characters in February, 1915. This was a special war relief stamp and was intended to be sold in aid of naval charities. This stamp does not figure in any of the lists of quotations which I have seen, and would appear to be numbered among the rarities.

Up to the present all these Turkish war issues which have been noted have been old stamps brought in to save the situation. In 1916, however, the Turks started to produce stamps on their own account, and a set of five values of quaint design made their appearance. This issue was to celebrate the jubilee of the establishment of the Turkish Post Office; but like other issues it shared the same fate of being overprinted, as will be seen later. The design is decidedly oriental and consists mainly of an elaborate frame, in the middle of which appears a small vignette of the G. P. O. at Constantinople. The dates "1281-1331" appear at the foot of the stamps in native characters. With the exception of the 5 paras stamp all were overprinted with a five-rayed star and crescent with the date 1321.

In the same year a stamp of picturesque design made its appearance. This was an oblong stamp showing the Palace Dolma-Bagiché, and a portrait of the Sultan on the right hand side of the stamp. The value was one value—10 piasters—but it was printed in three colors, violet, green, and light brown. In 1917 an upright rectangular stamp depicting the Sultan, appeared in green, carmine, and slate, but like the above there was but one value—50 piasters. Two other oblong stamps which made their appearance in 1917 are really relics of splendid failures. The 1 piaster, blue, shows a map of the Gallipoli Peninsula, and on the right a portrait of the Sultan, Muhammad V. The 50 paras also has a map of the famous peninsula, over which is spread the triumphant star and crescent. A 5 para stamp which came out at the same time depicts Turkish infantrymen, in a fire-trench, while a 5 piaster value shows some batteries in position.

A war charity stamp of special design, showing a Turkish soldier bidding farewell to his family, was issued in 1917. There were two values, 10 paras lilac, and 20 paras rose. About the same time a quaintly designed stamp—25 piasters in carmine—made its appearance. This shows a sentry of the Royal Bodyguard standing in a gateway. During 1917 all kinds of stamps appeared with an overprint in either black, red, or blue, and with the date 1322. These provisions included some of the issues as far back as 1865 and 1867.

Mention has already been made of the probable value of a representative collection of war stamps. The getting together of a collection of this kind is no light work, especially when it is remembered that certain countries have issued a great number of stamps during the war. Turkey alone has nearly 400 to her credit, and this number does not include any varieties of overprint. Quite a substantial volume might be written on the subject of war issues.

Kedah is to have a new stamp—2 cents green—and the color of the 4 cents is to be changed to red in order to comply with the rules of the postal union. Stamps were first issued for this part of the Malay Peninsula in 1912, and there have been no changes since that date. The values above the 20 cents are scarce in used condition, and of the lower values the 5 and 8 cents are not easy to obtain. The new 1 cent stamp for Ceylon is to be brown, and will be printed from a new single working plate.

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LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 745)

Labor Methods

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Letter No. 715, while written in brotherly wisdom, does not disclaim nor explain away the main points brought out in Letter No. 687, "Labor Methods and Law," but claims a rather peculiar rule, that unless one is a "joiner" of some sort of human association or what not, he is likely to be found later in a prison cell. To this many will certainly not agree. It is, however, perfectly right to associate in organizations to help each other, all others, all, and to "injure none," but such association cannot create righteousness for righteousness is of Principle and free to all entirely independent of human rules and regulations. Even one may, and to a great extent must, work out his own salvation. When we express even just some of this real righteousness it is absolutely permanent, and one can depart but little from the straight path before correction is at hand, entirely apart from human intervention.

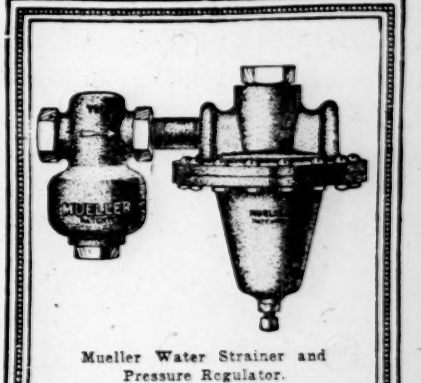
Whether one signs for citizenship or has citizenship descending from those who helped to make citizenship possible, the laws should be carefully obeyed. Our Constitution provides certain rights; then states, counties, and cities provide other laws almost innumerable, from an ordinary point of view, and these are sufficient unless one does join some special organization; but certainly there should be no rules in this latter interfering with citizenship rights, nor a desire or endeavor to prevent a freedom to work patriotically in times of great need or honestly to work at any time, and to join or not to join, as it may seem best.

If an association takes a contract or owns a business it would seem that they have a right to decide who should work, but it may be noticed sometimes that Labor organizations do not observe such a rule themselves as they go into a free shop, organize, and force others out, which seems to a plain citizen much like selfishness or brute force and hardly loving one's brother as oneself.

As citizens we must allow the same privilege or freedom to all. A mistake is made when a class is set-up, whether it be Capitalist or Labor. Brotherly love means equal rights. One may be a capitalist by having a right thought. The great Teacher who taught and proved the commandments of love, taught that real love was not only for those who agreed with us but for all, even to the extent of loving one's enemies, if one believes that there is such a thing as enemies. (Herein is a key to the mystery, the plain commandment "Love thy brother as thyself" being sufficient.) There are many today who have proved that none can do better than to closely follow the teaching and practice of that greatest of teachers.

(Signed) E. J. BOWERS.

Lancaster, California, May 14, 1919.



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FEDERATION AIDS ELECTRICAL MEN

Committee Sent to Washington—Addresses Made by Delegates From British, Japanese and Canadian Labor Organizations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—The American Federation of Labor voted yesterday to give moral support to the telephone electrical workers who, unless something is done in the meantime to meet their complaint, will go on strike on June 16. The committee on resolutions reported to the convention that, inasmuch as the electrical workers had vainly tried since last August to secure an adjustment of their grievances, and since the Postmaster-General had turned back the telephone to private control, it recommended adoption of the resolution that a committee be appointed by the president to cooperate with the electrical workers and to proceed immediately to Washington.

J. B. Noonan, of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, said that the resolution was urged to show that there was enough economic strength to deal with this situation. He declared that less than a week before the telephone were turned back to private control the Postmaster-General and the First Assistant Postmaster-General had agreed that an order should be issued granting relief, the right to organize and the recognition of collective bargaining, but that nothing had come of it.

Time for Economic Action

"The time for legislation has passed; the time for economic action is here," Mr. Noonan declared. In the course of discussion, immediate removal of Mr. Burleson was demanded. The resolution was unanimously passed and a committee appointed which left for Washington later in the day.

Another resolution was passed endorsing the Nolan Bill for the continuance of the United States Employment Service, and the same committee was instructed to assist in obtaining passage of this bill and also of a deficiency appropriation and such remedial legislation as is necessary until a permanent service can be established.

Paternal delegates from Great Britain, Canada and Japan addressed the convention. For the first time, a woman, Miss Margaret Blomfield, represented the British Trades Union Congress as a delegate.

"It is symbolic that in our country women have not only risen to the point of asking for rights, but are far beyond that; they are saddled with industrial responsibilities," said Miss Blomfield. "It was hoped by some employers that women would prove an easy prey by becoming a cheap substitute for man labor. But women, when organized, are not prepared to be used to destroy the standards which men have been building up for so many years."

"It is vital that the American Federation of Labor and the British Trades Union Congress should understand each other. No country alone can work out its own industrial salvation. These two English-speaking countries will have a great part in solving the industrial problem of the future. Each country must find the method best suited to it but each must learn from other countries."

Hatred of Things That Cause War

Miss Blomfield said that among the workers in England there is growing up a great hatred of the things that cause war, and that they are now much concerned with the winning of peace. She pointed out that the trade union movement has never hesitated in supporting the government and determining to prosecute the war until victory was obtained, but that it never lost sight of the things that stood for the traditions of liberty and peace which the country had built up. Whenever the workers thought that they were being taken advantage of for profiteering and selfish ends, there was a flare-up of revolt.

Miss Blomfield declared that many employers in England were prepared to work wholeheartedly for a change in industrial production and distribution and that they were weighing with the workers. Referring to cooperation as the most revolutionary structural change in the country, she said, "The trade unionists have not forgotten that they are to get control of raw materials."

The other delegate from Great Britain, Samuel Finney, traced the political development of Labor. He said that after having acquired the right to vote, the laboring men demanded the right to select their own candidates. "And now," he said, "we have got to the point where we can select women if we like. We demanded that the majority should rule, that we should have representatives of our own in the House of Commons, men who had been in the mine, mill, or forge, if they show intelligence. We send our own men to the House of Commons to speak for us instead of sending deputations as we used to. We send our men straight and we let

them do the voting. We can't allow our business to pass into the hands of people who have no sympathy with us except what they can get out of us. Those who will make fortunes out of the distress of war are not to be trusted."

Labor Government Forecast

Mr. Finney told the convention that Labor now has 60 members in the House of Commons and that the best Food Controller of the war was a representative of Labor, J. R. Clynes. "We expect a Labor government the next time there is a general election," he declared. "We are prepared for it in men and money. The trades unions are not to be beaten."

The Canadian delegate, J. M. Walsh, said that after four years of distress it is realized by the workmen of Canada that they must fight their own battles.

The returning soldier must be taken back and the workers believe that the eight-hour day is the first step in the solution of the industrial problem with the six-hour day as an objective. Labor organization is divided in Canada, the two extremes being the Nationalist Roman Catholic in the east, and the One-Big-Unionists in the west, with the international Labor movement in the center.

"The One Big Union of the west has gone beyond common sense," said the speaker, "and the Roman Catholic union has not reached common sense. They will wake up some time and one will find itself too advanced and the other too far behind, then they will be united."

Deplorable Conditions in Japan

"The conditions of the working people are deplorable," he said, "but their aspirations are high. They are discontented to live under servitude of any sort, and they will free themselves sooner or later. They want universal suffrage, a Labor league of nations and the right to strike."

Mr. Suzuki asked President Compers and other representatives of the A. F. L. to go to Japan and see for themselves conditions in Japan and to extend a helping hand to the struggling workers.

Published criticism by the manufacturers' council of New Jersey of a recent address made here by Basil M. Manly of the National War Labor Board, was brought before the convention and a motion that the committee on resolutions take action on it was carried.

The statement of Mr. Manly's which was criticized by the manufacturers was as follows:

"We are about to enter a period of the most acute industrial controversy the American Nation has ever known. I make no threat that bolshevism is about to sweep the United States. The American Labor movement will not go Bolshevist unless it is driven to that course by the goading of the selfish and unenlightened capitalistic agencies."

The manufacturers' council has ordered a cable message sent to President Wilson demanding the resignation of Mr. Manly.

Statement of Mr. Manly

Mr. Manly, whose talk was given before a conference of social workers here last week, said in regard to the action of the manufacturers:

"The motive of their attack is obvious. Certain selfish and unpatriotic employers, some of whom are in New Jersey, entered into a solemn agreement faithfully to abide by decisions of the War Labor Board. We employees kept faith, but some employers seek to violate the agreement and reduce wages below the figures fixed by the War Labor Board."

A study of war-time profiteering of many industrial corporations, some in New Jersey, shows by figures taken from their own reports a net profit for three years during the war, after payment of all corporation and excess profits tax, nearly three times as great as for three years preceding the war. In my speech I urged that revolutionary industrial disturbance might be averted if the President should call an industrial conference of leaders of Capital and organized Labor at which a basis for an orderly program might be reached."

Beer Protest Junket

It is reported that about 400 of the something under 600 delegates to the convention will participate in the free trip to Washington tomorrow in the interest of continuing the manufacture and sale of beer. A. J. Kugler, delegate of the Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drinks Union, from Newark, New Jersey, has charge of the arrangements. The delegates will leave Atlantic City in Pullman cars, with a brass band, and are expected to reach Washington in time to participate in the so-called "protest and flag parade."

Some of the high officials of the federation has indicated his intention of going to Washington, not even Mr. Compers, who views the future with alarm unless the workingman can have his beer.

Petition From Negroes

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Negro Workers Advisory Committee, an organization representing practically every Negro fraternal, welfare, reli-

gious and Labor body in this district, and affiliated with like organizations in other districts, has asked the American Federation of Labor convention to urge international unions to strike from their constitutions articles barring Negro members.

Brewery Workers Union

Review of Its Opposition to the War and to Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Word was current here among labor union leaders prior to the opening of the American Federation of Labor convention that the Brewery Workers Union would seek to get the convention to go to Washington as a demonstration against prohibition, which move seems now to be under way.

The Brewery Workers Union headquarters is located at Cincinnati, and its secretary has been A. Proebstle. The union supported Victor L. Berger's paper, the Milwaukee Leader, which later was barred from the mails during the war, by buying stock in the company. In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in Cincinnati last week, the union secretary expressed himself as favoring Mr. Berger's stand. Berger was subsequently convicted and sentenced to 20 years in the penitentiary for violation of the Espionage Act on charges of having attempted to hinder America's effort in the war.

The Brewery Workers Union, as a matter of fact, has contained a large number of Germans and a considerable following of Socialists. Its members have constituted one of the strong organized elements in the Socialist Party. The Brewery Workers Union headquarters at Cincinnati worked for the suppression of prohibition sentiment with Percy Andree, so this office has been informed on the best of authority, at a time when Mr. Andree was president of the National Association of Commerce and Labor, which body was created by the brewers. This organization contributed to the support of the German-American Alliance during the period of the world war, as has been brought out in congressional hearings.

The Brewery Workers Union has been active for a long time in promoting anti-prohibition sentiment among other unions.

BOARDS TO SETTLE HARBOR DISPUTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Adjustments of Labor disputes in the marine industry, so far as it is controlled by the United States Shipping Board, will be placed in the hands of industrial boards. Plans for the creation of such a board in harbors have been approved in the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that the adjustment of all matters between employers and employees in the operation of marine harbor equipment is a matter of local concern affecting only the particular port involved and that the adjustment of any differences should be by collective action of the parties in interest, and in order that this may be encouraged, be it further

"Resolved, That this conference recommend that in each harbor where satisfactory arrangements do not now exist a local board be created consisting of equal numbers of representatives of employers and representatives of employees to settle and adjust all matters in dispute between them, and that in case of a deadlock the local board shall select an impartial umpire in such manner as it may determine."

TROLLEY SERVICE IN DETROIT RESUMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Trolley service in Detroit was resumed at the rush hour last night, the fifth day of the strike, when 2700 employees of the Detroit United Railway voted to accept a compromise wage increase. The company offered 50 cents an hour for the first three months service, 55 for the next nine months and 60 after one year. The men originally demanded 65, 70 and 75 cents an hour. The offer was made by the Detroit United Railway after city officials and the company had agreed on a straight five-cent fare, leaving the matter of penny transfers to a board of arbitration.

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TELEGRAPH WIRES CONTINUE SERVICE

Business Handled Between the Two Companies—Chief Hope of Strikers Now Lies in the Support of Other Unions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—More telegraph operators were on strike yesterday throughout the Nation than on Wednesday, but both the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph companies profess to be handling all business offered without appreciable delay, although at some points the bulk of the messages were sent over Western Union wires because the strike had crippled the Postal's force.

So long as the Nation's business can be handled by one company or the other, it is understood that the government will not act decisively to break the strike, as the lines are viewed as one system under federal control. Consequently the hope of the strikers now seems to be resting upon the sympathetic strikes which may be called in their behalf.

The most important aid promised so far is from the Order of Railway Telegraphers, with a membership of 80,000 men. This is a well organized group of labor and they have been instructed to refuse to handle business of the two companies after 6 a. m. tomorrow. What action the United States Railroad Administration will take could not be learned last night, but the railroad companies have contracts with the telegraph companies which will be violated by this order to the railway telegraphers.

Aid is expected by the strikers from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, comprising linemen and other employees essential to the telegraph and telephone companies. Operators on leased and private wires are also being urged to strike sympathetically.

Union Leader Confident

Railway Telegraphers Will Refuse to Handle Commercial Messages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Confidence that the strike called by the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America against the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies would prove effective was expressed here by S. J. Koenekamp, international president of the organization, on receiving word that the Order of Railway Telegraphers would refuse to handle commercial messages, beginning Saturday at 6 a. m. This action, he predicted, would tie up 23,000 railroad offices of the Western Union. He also declared that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers would go out on Monday.

Railroad operators will refuse to handle commercial messages, George E. Soyester, chairman of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul division of the railroad keymen, said here last evening to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The members of the O. R. T. will not leave their keys, he said, unless the railroads attempt to interfere with the action of the organization in refusing to handle commercial messages. If they do interfere, he said, the men would undoubtedly go out in short order. Mr. Soyester is also a member of the board of directors of the International O. R. T.

The C. T. U. A. in Chicago held a meeting here yesterday which the members said was attended by 700 men. The meeting was presided over by the various divisions of the Western Union that but 38 men quit work here is not correct, according to a statement issued by Mr. Koenekamp, who said the C. T. U. A. was gaining ground in the offices of the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph companies, although this report is denied by the Western Union and Postal Telegraph officials.

The telephone workers over the American Telephone & Telephone system have refused to join in the strike, it is reported here, on account of the fact that they had an agreement when entering the C. T. U. A. that in case of a strike against the commercial companies they would not be involved, except by a referendum vote of the A. T. & T. employees. They claim that this strike vote was not taken and that the C. T. U. A.

had no authority to call them out. The employees of the A. T. & T. in Chicago have formed an international association.

Strike Reports Differ

Company Officials Say Wire Operation Is Nearly Normal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—While union officials insist that the nationwide wire strike is progressing, telegraph company officials claim that it is practically at an end. Union leaders say that there are other directing railroad telegraphers to cease handling messages for the Western Union Telegraph Company after 6 a. m. June 14, will improve the situation, from their point of view. It was reported yesterday that an effort was being made to get out some 700 operatives in brokers' offices and thus tie up the stock exchange and curb market.

The Western Union reported yesterday that its full force was on duty at its operating rooms and that traffic was normal both there and in other sections. The vice-president of the Postal Telegraph system reported that all the men who worked Wednesday were still working yesterday and that more than 40 who had struck the day before were back at work yesterday. He said that very few of their men were out, that operation was normal in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Buffalo, and that conditions in Chicago where men were out on strike had improved, also that trouble in Birmingham had lessened.

Atlanta Appeal to President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—The Atlanta Federation of Trades has dispatched a cable message to President Wilson in Paris appealing for his intervention in the national strike of telegraph and telephone employees.

Few Out on Pacific Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—According to Western Union Telegraph Company officials only one man went out of the San Francisco office and not more than half a dozen quit on the entire Pacific Coast in the announced strike of the Commercial Telegraphers Union. No coast-wide information is available as to the number of striking employees in the Postal Telegraph Company, but the union declares that 125 struck in the San Francisco office of that company. The Federal Telegraph Company, which does wireless business on the Pacific Coast, is not involved.

PROPOSED LABOR CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—An international meeting of the voters of the working class of the United States, Canada, South America, Mexico, of the nations of Europe and other countries has been planned by the Cook County Labor Party, and, if the plan is endorsed by the Chicago Federation of Labor at its meeting Sunday, it is proposed to call such a conference for Sept. 6 and 7 at Chicago. Speakers representing each foreign country are to be provided if the plan is carried out. Morton L. Johnson, secretary of the Labor Party said.

TENANCY BILL ADVANCED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Massachusetts Senate yesterday passed to a third reading the bill stipulating that no court action for the possession or dispossession of tenancies may be taken within 30 days from the time a tenant receives notice of the termination of his tenancy.

SOLDIERS' RETURN TO CIVILIAN LIFE

Secretary of War Speaks on the Duty and Obligation of the United States in Aiding Readjustment and Reconstruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The duty and obligation of the United States of America to set an example of constructive reconstruction policy that will be an inspiration to the rest of the world was emphasized by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, in a speech delivered yesterday at the Hotel Biltmore at a luncheon given by Grosvenor B. Clarkson, director of the Council of National Defense, at which William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, and Col. Arthur Woods, assistant to the Secretary of War and chairman of the emergency employment committee for soldiers and sailors of the council, discussed the situation with regard to the absorption of the discharged soldier into civilian life.

Secretary Baker said the United States had in the great war surpassed all expectations of what they could do in the emergency. Now, when the war was over, and the soldier, a better educated and more fully developed man, was returning to civilian life, the United States had before it another great opportunity, the opportunity of giving her own people and those of all the world something constructive to think about which would vitiate the efforts being made by the forces of destruction to overthrow orderly government.

Higher Mode of Usefulness

"It is difficult," said Secretary Baker, "for men who have been provided for, and have been provided for, to have acquired the point of view they have acquired, to drop back speedily and easily into the old accustomed way. And yet they are fundamentally and at base the same American boys we sent away. They are uncorrupted by their military experience. They expect to work for their living. They want if they can to find a higher mode of usefulness and a better mode of life than what seemed sufficient to them before they got this maturing experience."

"There is one other fact about the soldier and American industrial conditions about which I want to say just a word. There is a shortage of labor in the United States, many kinds of labor. That shortage is increased by the fact that many men who went abroad come back to go into the higher realms of occupation. The army had to give men a very intensive and rapid education in industrial points which fitted them for higher forms of labor than they indulged in before they went away."

Example to Rest of World

"If we can accept the returning soldier with the higher value, the stronger character, the better education he has gotten, by virtue of his experience; if we can map out a program for a wiser and more economical and more conserving use of the great national resources, if we use our men and material power in constructive enterprises as fiercely and as urgently and under the same sort of restraints, not imposed this time by the War Department and the military people, but by a sound and strong public sentiment—if we can do that, we will make of America not only a nation which will rise with strength from this great military undertaking and industrial and spiritual coordination which we have gone through, but

we will make America an example to the rest of the world which will lead to restoration of reason and rule and law and right throughout the world."

Secretary Wilson told of the remarkable way in which unskilled or slightly skilled men had, under pressure, attained high efficiency in the necessary skilled occupations of war preparations and said that the employment service with the cooperation of the council committee of which Colonel Woods is chairman, had made it easier for men in uniform to obtain former positions or better ones.

RESIGNATION OF MR. MANLY URGED

Manufacturers Request President Wilson to Ask Him to Quit War Labor Board Because of "Intemperate Utterances"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey—The Manufacturers Council of New Jersey has sent a message to President Wilson requesting him to ask for the resignation of Basil M. Manly, joint chairman of the National War Labor Board. The message says that Mr. Manly, by his "intemperate utterances" at Atlantic City recently, has shown himself incapable of properly discharging the duties of his important office.

Mr. Manly's words before the National Council on Social Service are called "a direct incitement to disorder." The decision to demand the message was preceded by a speech by Kirk Brown, second vice-president of the Manufacturers Council, who charged that Mr. Manly in his speech on June 3 had "put forward a plea for the destruction of the American form of government."

Mr. Brown said the man who at this time "invites and encourages industrial violence and disorder" is much more dangerous than the man who cries "fire" in a crowded theater, or the man who rocks the boat. He objected especially to these reported remarks by Mr. Manly:

"Unless steps are taken to bring about a better understanding between Labor and Capital and establish a basis for industrial progress, strikes and mass meetings will be called within a year beside which all former disturbances will seem insignificant."

"We are about to enter a period of the most acute industrial controversy the American nation has ever known. I make no threat that bolshevism is about to sweep the United States. The American labor movement will not go Bolshevist, unless it is driven to that course by the goading of the selfish and unenlightened capitalistic agencies. I do not doubt that when the President returns and finds the nation confronted as it seems now inevitable that it will be, with actual or impending industrial controversies which threaten national stagnation, he will turn to the device which has proved so effective in England and summon first a small conference of outstanding leaders of American labor, the great financiers who control industrial capital, to be followed by a great industrial congress, embracing leaders from all industries and from all sections of the country."

All this Mr. Brown said, was "socialistic propaganda, except that part which is pure bolshevism," and it was being spread "under the frank of the National War Labor Board at the expense of the people."

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MINISTER OF MINES FOR BRITAIN URGED

Sir Leo Chiozza Money Advocates Such Appointment in His Coal Nationalization Scheme—Mr. Webb Has Similar Idea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Mr. Sidney Webb was again cross-questioned upon the evidence which he gave in favor of nationalization when the Coal Commission resumed on April 20. Asked by Mr. Evan Williams if he had not found any colliery managers favorable to the idea of nationalization, Mr. Webb replied:

"I did not find them with any ideas at all. It is one of the great evils of the existing profit-making system in coal mining, as in other industries, that the practical men are shockingly destitute of ideas."

Asked if he attached no value to the opinions of the practical men, Mr. Webb said he should attach great value to them, if he could get them. They were very unwilling to form an opinion. This was a question of general ideas and statesmanship.

Answering a question, Mr. Webb said he had taken advantage of the views of practical men whenever he could get them. He added that it was the duty of people to formulate views on subjects like that of nationalization, even when they had not got the whole of the information. When he wrote his pamphlet on the subject, he did so deliberately, although he had not got full information, because he thought it was time something should be written. As far as he could discover there had been in the whole coal industry no serious criticism of that pamphlet, and he regretted that the industry had never taken the trouble either to consider or criticize the proposal.

Coal Prices—Under Nationalization

Asked by Mr. Williams why coal mines should be one of the first industries to be nationalized, Mr. Webb replied that coal was a common necessity vital to their industries, and was very badly organized and inefficient as a system. In reply to further questions, Mr. Webb said he thought it was possible that under nationalization the price of coal might go down, even with higher wages, and that the State might still show a profit, but the mines would not be run for the sake of profit.

Questioning Mr. Webb as to the economies proposed under nationalization, Mr. Williams asked him if he contended that there would be a single man less employed at any colliery under nationalization. Mr. Webb replied that he did not think there would be fewer men employed, on the contrary the colliery would, perhaps, appoint a safety manager in addition to those at present employed.

Referring to an assertion Mr. Webb had made that it was often cheaper to pay compensation than to take measures to prevent accidents, Mr. Williams asked if Mr. Webb implied that the owners refused to supply adequate timber on account of the cost. Mr. Webb replied in the affirmative and quoted a Home Office report which condemned as very serious the inadequate supply of timber in a certain mine. He thought that one case out of 3,000 collieries justified his assertion.

In reply to further questions Mr. Webb said he would expect accidents to be lessened in numbers if there were no longer profit-making motives for being economical.

In further cross-examination Mr. Webb said he hoped in future it would be possible to get rid of many government officials, because a great many of them had been one of the worst, especially those who came in from private enterprise. He declared that the business man had not been successful during the war, fundamentally because he was brought up to act on profit-making motives. When he came to take into account national considerations, he was very much at sea. Added to that he was a rule of thumb man and despised theory and the result was not very successful. Comparing the business men and the university professors who entered government service during the four years, Mr. Webb contended that the business men had not been so successful as the professors had.

Sir Allan M. Smith caused some amusement by asking if that was because the business men did the work and the professors made the report.

Replying to Mr. R. H. Tawney, who said that one effect of nationalization had been that the elementary teachers had gained enormously by his idea of serving the public good, and he thought that the miner was capable of responding to the same kind of stimulus. He did not think the miners, by reason of their vote, would exercise too great influence on the department concerned with their organization. Consumers of coal would outnumber them by 10 to 1, and would have more influence in the House of Commons.

Mr. Webb in reply to Mr. Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners' Federation, said he had proposed to compensate royalty owners because he always thought that in proposing to expropriate any particular private owner, it was well that he should have compensation or the disturbance of the established expectation, though he was quite aware that where workmen were disturbed in their established expectations they were not compensated.

"Wakening of Consciousness"

Further questioned by Mr. Hodges as to why he thought the cause of nationalization had come to the front at this moment, Mr. Webb replied: "In the main it is the wakening of consciousness among the workers. They are rising to manhood, and are not willing to continue as a class for obeying orders given by another class." He thought that if miners had to face the

possibility of a great national capitalist trust, it would be a most gigantic calamity, because it would cause this feeling to flame up into very serious dimensions.

Sir Leo Chiozza Money next gave evidence strongly in favor of nationalization. He based his case briefly on the following considerations: (a) the vital importance of coal to the Nation; (b) necessity for conservation of coal supplies; (c) economy of unified control; (d) superiority of public service over private enterprise as an incentive in industry; (e) the need to associate with the industry persons engaged in it.

Sir Leo's scheme for administration under nationalization was largely similar to that proposed by Mr. Sidney Webb. It was not, he said, a bureaucratic government of industry which was aimed at, but one in which the interests of the Nation as a whole and the miners, as producers, were recognized. He urged the necessity of appointing a Minister of Mines responsible to Parliament, who would be at the head of an executive council corresponding to a board of directors. He also proposed the creation of a central mining council, consisting of technical and organizing experts, housing experts, representatives of great industries, and representatives of the miners.

He urged the division of the coal fields into suitable districts under a district manager and with a district council. The management of individual mines should be left much as at present, with the addition of a pit council.

On the question of distribution, Sir Leo said the organization of a suitable system of domestic distribution through municipalities, with a single coal administration in each town, appeared to be inherently simple. So far as export trade was concerned, nationalization would possess advantages not at the disposal of individual merchants.

On the question of the incentive which nationalization would provide, Sir Leo blamed not individual coal owners but the system. Managers who had to answer to shareholders looking for a return on their investments were in an unfair position. The "series of industrial triumphs" scored by the Ministry of Munitions illustrated the fact that the coal industry, if nationalized, would be able to command the services of the best available men. The Nation could offer a coal expert a more honorable and a greater position than any he could possibly occupy in a colliery company.

INCREASE IN LAUNDRY CHARGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—An award has just been issued by the Court of Arbitration regarding the wages of London laundry workers. The new minimum rates for a 48-hour week will be 28s. for women over 18 years of age, 24s. for girls from 17 to 18, 19s. for girls under 17, 16s. under 16, and 11s. under 15. Provision may be made for reduced wages in cases of newcomers and in certain other cases. Piecework rates must yield the same minimums in addition to war advance, overtime in all cases to be paid at time and a quarter rates; and the award is to take effect on the first payday in May. The secretary of the Launderers' Association, Ltd., remarks upon this subject: "In view of the numerous references recently in the general press as to the alleged low wages paid in laundries, the details of the award will be of general interest. It is inevitable of course, that the award will necessitate an immediate increase in laundry charges."

BRITISH MIDDLE CLASSES UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The recently formed Middle Classes Union is making steady headway. Numbers of local committees are in process of formation all over the country, including Cardiff, Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Newcastle, Bournemouth, Brighton, Southend and Dublin. The Union has been invited, and will accept the invitation, to send representatives to put the views of the middle classes before the Royal Commission on Income Tax, and an income tax committee of the organization is now being established. The union is submitting to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Home Secretary, and the Ministry of Labor, a resolution asking that steps may be taken to stop the abuse to which the out-of-work donation has been put, and thus reduce one of the burdens on the taxpayer.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN UNITED KINGDOM

Returns Show Over 1,000,000 Receive Donations—Condition Due to Demobilization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—An article in the April issue of the Labor Gazette states that during March there was a further increase in the number of persons unemployed, but this increase is more than accounted for by the number of demobilized men included, there being a decrease in the number of civilians whose policies were lodged.

Increases in wages which came into operation in March affected over 200,000 workpeople, while 830,000 workpeople benefited by reductions in hours of labor. The total number of unemployed persons on March 28, according to the donation records, was 1,060,245, as compared with 948,629 a month earlier. The composition of the total at the end of March was as follows: (a) Civilians—men, 209,485; boys, 26,461; women, 488,653; girls, 29,380; (b) demobilized men, 305,251; women, 1012.

Figures of Employment Exchanges

The number of men on the live registers of the employment exchanges on March 28 was 565,368, and the number of women was 563,190. The corresponding figures for Feb. 28 were 416,150 and 549,261. The number of vacancies unfilled on March 28 was 46,591 for men and 65,145 for women; the corresponding figures for Feb. 28 being 51,369 and 63,698.

Trade unions with a net membership of 1,206,899, excluding those serving with the forces, reported 2.9 per cent of their members as unemployed at the end of March, as compared with 2.8 per cent at the end of February, and 1.2 per cent a year ago. Employment at coal mines continued good in March. In the engineering trades employment was about the same as a month ago. On the whole employment was better with the more skilled than the less skilled occupations. In the shipbuilding trades it was good on the whole.

With regard to changes in rates of wages and hours of labor, the article states that the changes in rates of wages (including war bonuses) reported to the department as having come into operation in March, resulted in an increase of about £40,000 in the weekly wages of over 200,000 workpeople. The principal change was that affecting boot and shoe operatives, whose wages were increased by the introduction of new minimum rates, which applied generally to the whole of Great Britain. The changes during March in the number of hours constituting a full ordinary week's work in the industries for which statistics are collected by the department, affected over 330,000 workpeople, whose recognized hours were reduced by an average of about seven and a half hours per week.

Decline in Retail Prices

Retail prices showed a further decline, with the result that the general index number of retail prices of food and other items entering into the cost of living decreased from 115 to 110 per cent above the pre-war level.

During March there were important decreases in the prices of margarine, cheese and eggs. The net effect of all the changes in prices recorded was to reduce the average percentage increase on the food prices of July, 1914, from 120 on March 3, to 113 on April 1. For all items ordinarily entering into working class family expenditure before the war, the average increase in retail prices (including rents) was about 110 per cent on April 1, compared with 115 per cent on March 3.

EXAMPLE OF THE MINERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland.—Mr. Robert Smillie, president of the Miners' Federation, speaking at a demonstration on housing and unemployment in Glasgow, said that the workers, instead of passing a vote of censure on Mr. Lloyd George, should pass one on themselves. The land question, he said, was inextricably mixed up with the housing problem, and the curse of slums was caused by private ownership of land. They ought, he believed, as far as possible to build

houses on land owned not privately, but by the people.

He was determined that the government should not again go to sleep on the housing question. Miners had in the past, Mr. Smillie said, been prepared to strike for wages. He would be prepared at any time to ask them to declare a strike on the housing question. If it was true that Lord Kimberley had joined the Labor Party, Mr. Smillie declared, he would be a most hopeful recruit in leading the van in the fight for better conditions. Referring to the resumed sittings of the coal commission, Mr. Smillie said he hoped that now a lead had been given, it would enable other sections of the workers to make similar exposures, and thus better their lot.

TANNING INDUSTRY DEMANDS INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—An inquiry took place at Old Palace Yard, Westminster, before a court of arbitration in an application by the National Federation of General Workers on behalf of 10 affiliated unions, for a revision of wages, working conditions, etc., for piece and day workers in the tanning and currying trades of Lancashire and other parts of the country. The federation claims 30 per cent advance on existing rates for the lowest paid workpeople, and 12½ per cent for the highest paid. In the case of women workers the claim was for 25 per cent advance on existing rates. There was also a claim for an increase of overtime rates and the computation of the overtime after a shorter working week had been established. Claims were further made for additional payment for work on Sundays and holidays; and for boy workers, for youths of 16 and under a wage of 28s. was asked and for youths of 18 £1 17s. 4d. In addition there were claims for the provision of clothing for the workers, while at their work, such as overalls and clogs. The application was supported by Mr. O'Grady, M. P., on behalf of the National Federation of General Workers. The court's award will be issued later.

A committee has been set up between the employers and the workpeople to discuss the question of the basic rates to be established upon the issue of the award given by the arbitration court. The application of the workpeople for a 44 hours week in the industry remains in abeyance, but the employers have offered a 48-hour week without reduction in pay to the day men, and an adjustment of rates to meet the claim of the piece workers that there should be no reduction made in the total weekly earnings.

A separate arbitration was heard on an application of the National Leather Trades Federation, representing the craft unions, for a 25 per cent increase of wages for time and piece workers in the leather production, tanning and currying industries of Great Britain. The application was supported by Mr. W. Collinson, secretary of the federation and Mr. R. Siddle, the president. The employers in both arbitrations were represented by the Leather Producers Association.

MILITARY COURSE PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Preparations are now under way to have established at the University of Utah a complete military course in field artillery, motor transport, infantry, and probably aviation.

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MORE TEACHERS' LOCALS FORMED

Two Groups of Instructors in Boston Schools Receive Charters from American Federation and Another Is Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Public school teachers of Boston have acquired this week two new charters for locals affiliated with the American Federation of Teachers, and a third is most certain to be sent for at once, announce leaders in the three groups. The first charter received was that of the women high school teachers, Local 85; the second, that of the teachers in grades below the high school, Local 88, and the third is the one which the high school men teachers report as to be applied for right away.

Not only does the obtaining of charters seem to be indicative of the progress made in Boston of the organization of teachers into unions, but what is more, there appears to be a rather large proportion of the teachers joining the groups. And when asked about it, they severally answer, "It seems to be the right and logical thing to do. We have become convinced that through this kind of an organization alone can we hope to accomplish that which is our single purpose, to raise the standard of the teaching profession, our economic rights being a part, but by no means the whole of it."

The high school women teachers' Local 85 have already about 100, or one-third of the total number in Boston, signed up as charter members, states Miss Helen Keefe of Dorchester High School, and many others seem favorable. Miss Keefe says that due consideration has been given to each step forward and that success is well assured, and further that the various groups are moving ahead in perfect harmony with one another and plan to carry out all their efforts in union. This charter will probably remain open until next September so that all may have full opportunity to become charter members.

The elementary school teachers' Local 88 also has about 100 charter signers at this time, about 50 of whom joined Wednesday night at a well-attended gathering of this group in Tremont Temple. Miss Cora E. Bigelow, in charge of the Somerset School, was chairman of this meeting and made it clear that Local 88 would not be called upon to wage a sympathetic strike, and that no provisions for a strike are contained in the tentative charter. For this question should be carefully studied before any such contemplated action is taken.

Miss Bigelow declared that the union would be in no way obliged to support Labor in its fight against prohibition. Another point in the thoughts of some teachers was that of pensions. Upon inquiry, Miss Bigelow received a letter from Clayton L. Lent, secretary of the Massachusetts Teachers' Retirement Board, affirming that "if a teacher joins a union it will not in any way affect her standing in the State Teachers' Retirement Association."

It seems to be the wish of many of the teacher promoters in the forming of locals to keep themselves as much out of the limelight as possible. They insist that the whole proposition is not built upon personalities, but upon democratic fundamentals; nothing drastic, nothing radical; it is not their intention to use the union as a weapon, but as a united intelligent force when it comes to declaring an honest opinion and to asking for those rights and benefits to which they are entitled.

There has been some opposition to this movement of the teachers from various quarters, but as one teacher put it, "The teachers of Boston intend to move steadily on toward the organization of locals despite the hubbub threats that may come from capitalist or autocratic interests, despite attempts to arouse fear and despite the now weakening accusation of un-Americanism." A member of the Boston telephone local has pointed out that it faced the same obstacles at the start, but 33 girls dared—"now measure its strength and value."

Yesterday afternoon Local 85 met to determine its constitution and to elect officers. Last evening the men teachers group conferred to elect officers and to arrange the application for a charter. Next Tuesday Local 88 plans to assemble to put its constitution into final form and to elect officers. It might be stated that with the obtaining of a charter by the men teachers will be four teachers' unions in Boston, for the first one was that of Local 66 of the Boston Trade Union College.

AGITATORS ARRESTED IN THE WHEAT BELT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
KANSAS CITY, Missouri.—Five men are under arrest at Hutchinson, Kansas, on a charge of fomenting revolution. It is believed by the federal authorities that they are members of the Industrial Workers of the World.

"These arrests," said Fred Robertson, United States District Attorney for Kansas, "followed the first report of the appearance of the I. W. W. agitators in the Kansas wheat belt and their efforts to organize the harvesters. We are not going to waste a minute with these trouble-makers."

Other arrests are expected, as the federal authorities believe many organizers of the I. W. W. are at work in the grain belt of Kansas.

CANAL PURCHASE DELAYED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Efforts to obtain a favorable report on Senator Lodge's bill providing for government acquisition of the Cape Cod Canal were blocked in the Senate Commerce Committee when Senator Nelson objected that it would be extravagant at this time.

WHEAT HARVEST TO BE PROTECTED

I. W. W. Agitators in Kansas Likely to Be Held as Vagrants Until the Crop Is Gathered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TOPEKA, Kansas.—Kansas police have gathered in nearly 100 men in the last few days as a preventive against I. W. W. agitation in the harvest fields.

A considerable number of these men are being released shortly after their arrest and examination, but a few are being held as vagrants because of their actions and the literature and letters found upon them.

It is the intention of the police to gather up every agitator who may appear in the fields as soon as reported. The state and local officials have arranged for special men to mix in with the great crowds of harvest hands coming into the State and as soon as a man appears who begins talking sabotage, urging the men to compel the farmers to pay higher wages and demanding shorter hours or any other activity that might foment trouble and prevent the harvesting of the wheat, he will be reported and a little later picked up.

After the examinations are completed those found to be in the fields to stir up trouble will be removed to other jails and held until the harvest is completed. The whole plan of operations in Kansas is to nip the agitators before they open proceedings and put them where they cannot carry on their work.

SEATTLE MOVING TO EXPEL RADICALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SEATTLE, Washington.—The conservative element of organized Labor here is beginning to assert its rights and to expel the radical element that engineered the general strike in February. At a stormy session which continued far into the following day, the proposal to approve the organization known as the Seattle Federated Union, a proposed political machine, in distinct opposition to the American Federation of Labor, was rejected by the Central Labor Council.

M. J. Kennedy, delegate from the janitors' union, charged that the so-called "one big union idea" was trying to crowd out the crafts union system. "It is merely an attempt," he added, "to split the local Labor movement. No matter what the personnel of its founders, there's going to be friction between them and the Central Labor Council." Kennedy denounced any attempt to overthrow the American Federation of Labor. "The I. W. W. is trying to tear down the federation and build up the 'one big union' on its ruins," Kennedy urged. "Labor can't live without Capital, and the I. W. W. would do away with Capital. Their movement spells revolution."

Other arrests are expected, as the federal authorities believe many organizers of the I. W. W. are at work in the grain belt of Kansas.

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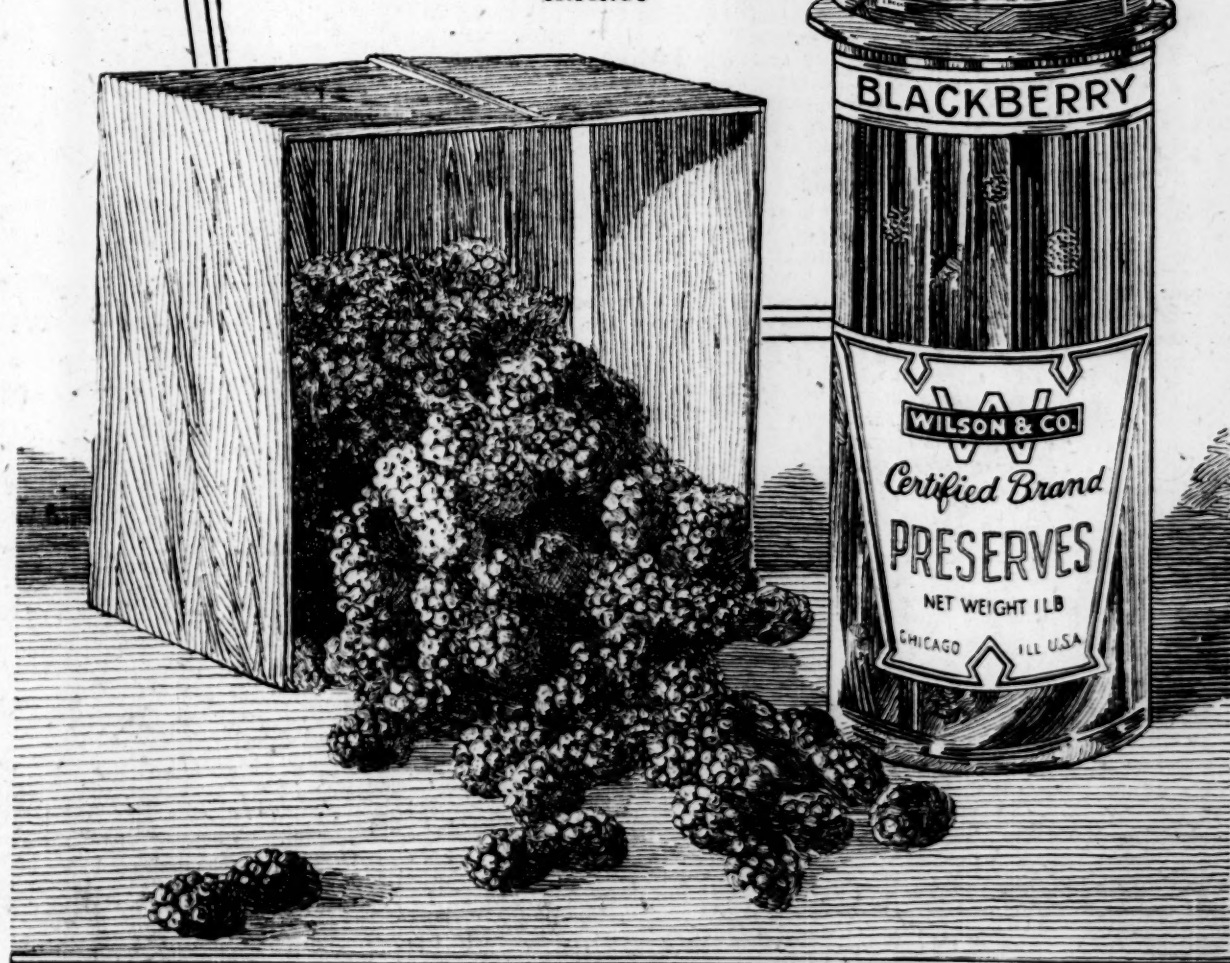
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ENGLISH PLANS FOR ORGANIZED FARMING

Agricultural Society Has Central London Offices and Branch Areas — Promotes Cooperation for Agriculture

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It is to Lord Ernle, President of the Board of Agriculture, that these words are due: "Farming is a business in which, as in every other industry, union is strength. Union also means cooperation and therefore increased net returns, and again, 'the easiest method of uniting is to join a cooperative society, which secures to farmers the benefits of union and yet preserves to them the complete control of their own business.'"

These sentences occurred in a letter addressed to Mr. Leslie Scott, K. C., M. P., chairman of the Agricultural Organization Society, and indicate admirably the work the society aims to undertake. It has recently been reorganized to the great benefit of everybody concerned and is composed of a central office in London, with branch areas consisting of one or more counties, supervised by an organizing secretary appointed by the head office, but with local committees elected by the societies in the area. The Welsh province is governed by its own council, but is an integral part of the organization and on important matters is subject to the control of the head office.

The country is also divided up into seven provincial electoral areas, each returning four elected governors. Subscribers to the A. O. S. elect one governor for each £1000 subscribed, with a maximum of four. Four governors are co-opted and the Board of Agriculture appoints two. Each branch submits annually its budget of expenditure to the governors of the A. O. S. for approval. In addition to the reform and enlargement of the constitution of the society, the formation of a strong Agricultural Wholesale Society has been accomplished, the committee appointed to consider the question being of the opinion that all agriculturists, from the allotment holder to the large farmer, should work together and that the new society should cater for their needs. As it grows, so the departments will expand. The provision of seeds, fertilizer, dairy equipment, milk factory equipment, etc., will all come within the wide scope of the A. O. S. efforts, and ultimately it will buy and sell for the societies everything that is best bought and sold upon wholesale lines.

Combination and Cooperation
Prejudice dies hard, but the difficulty of obtaining supplies during wartime has taught the value of organization, and every week sees new members join the Agricultural Organization Society. Greater demands for advice and assistance pour in, till now there is a membership of over 130,000 and a turnover of nearly £9,000,000 a year.

The Agricultural Organization Society does no trade and makes no profit and keeps closely to its legitimate business, which is the promotion of combination and cooperation amongst agriculturists. It has helped numbers of cooperative societies to start, up and down the country, and to start with all the advantages gained from contact with the head office, which is naturally a center of information upon every subject. These local societies buy for their members on wholesale terms; they insure the purity of all feeding-stuffs, seeds, and manures, and they secure the best markets for sale of produce. Whether it be dairy-farming, egg collecting, grading and packing, fruit farming, or whatever branch of work is undertaken, the A. O. S. can only bring benefit to its members. "Rings" formed against the producer are broken, and, by combined effort, railway carriage and transport expenses are reduced; insurances are undertaken, small holdings and allotments have been worked upon a cooperative basis, and last, but not least, the difficult question of agricultural credit has been grappled with successfully by the A. O. S., to the enormous benefit not only of the affiliated societies, but of the Nation at large.

The essence of the scheme of the A. O. S. is that, where a farmer buys from his society the things he requires for his work, he is putting extra value into his farm, and to the extent of that purchase it is good business and a sound security for the society to lend that amount to the farmer for a limited time, with conditions as to the loan being paid off by installments. "The personal credit of the keen, hard-working, small farmer who means to get on is about the best security in the world." That, at all events, is the opinion of Mr. Leslie Scott, M. P., and nobody has better knowledge of farming conditions than the group of men to whom the Nation owes this first substantial effort to establish agricultural credit upon a sound basis. Lord Selborne, the president of the A. O. S., is another man who has first-hand knowledge of the land and the agricultural problem, while in the hon. treasurer, Sir Owen Phillips, the chairman of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, the society has had business ability second to none behind its successful reorganization.

A Great Moral Factor
It has been well said that the complex problem of the congested towns must be met to a great extent by a revival of country life and industry. The town-bred person is apt to be discouraged by a first taste of the primitive necessities of country life. The proximity of shops and of tinned food and cheap restaurants tends to sap the independence of the community. The opening up and enlivening of country

life is therefore a moral factor, while it has been manifested by the blockade that home-grown food is of the greatest importance, and, with a soil such as that of England and Wales, production can be increased very largely, especially if advantage is taken of cooperative methods. It has been pointed out in various places that the countryman and the countrywoman possess the qualities that stabilize the new settlers in colonial lands, and if those qualities are of value to the dominions, they are equally valuable to the homeland.

Country life is bound to be affected by the many organizations springing up on its behalf, but even here cooperation must play its part, and the women as well as the men, will do well to join up with the large associations already started, rather than embark upon fresh enterprises, bearing in mind that the greatest auxiliary assistance to the business of farming is the improvement in the social life of the country, the abolition of too great an isolation, and the increase of cheap transport. A great campaign throughout the country is now being undertaken by the Agricultural Organization Society, with the happy result that the number of affiliated societies is growing very rapidly, and no corner of the country is left ignorant of the value and benefit generally of cooperative methods of farming, carried out loyally and efficiently. The offices of the A. O. S. are at Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S. W.

DALMATIA UNDER ITALIAN OCCUPATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Professor Jonras, a Dalmatian who succeeded in escaping from the area occupied by the Italians, has made the following communication concerning the Italian occupation of Dalmatia:

"Though the armistice stipulates the free working of all local authorities within all the occupied territory, the Italians have, before all, replaced the civil service officials by their military authorities, requesting the Serbs and Croats to make applications for their provisional appointment to the posts which they hitherto legally occupied. The Jugo-Slavs have declined to comply with this request and appealing to their right to be maintained in the posts to which they had been appointed by the Dalmatian autonomous authorities, the Italians on the first of March suppressed their salaries."

"The northwestern islands are those that have suffered most from hunger during the war. After the Jugo-Slav revolt they made an application to the National Council of Dalmatia requesting to be supplied with food. The Italians would not allow these supplies to be brought to them, though they were waiting in Split (Spalato) to be forwarded to the islands."

"The Italian authorities have demanded of the population of the smaller islands near Zadar (Zara) that they should come and thank them for the supplies that are being sent, and sign declarations in favor of the union with Italy. Not a single peasant lent an ear to such proceedings, whose aim was to exploit these declarations with a view to discrediting the new state of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. Italian detachments entered different parts of the country, pretending to be friends of the Jugo-Slavs and to be only occupying the territory provisionally. The commander of the torpedo boat 55 arrived on the 4th of November, 1916, in the harbor of Zadar (Zara), exclaiming, 'Long live Jugo-Slavia.' But when the Italians saw that all northern Dalmatia would not modify its firm resolve to join the Slavs in one state they initiated persecutions against the Dalmatians. Their onslaught was chiefly directed against the intellectual classes, priests and teachers."

"These persecutions have been recently carried too far. More than 700 citizens of Zadar and its environs have been imprisoned or interned in Italy."

SOUTH AFRICANS ON BRITISH FARMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The utilization of expert South African agriculturists, at present in Great Britain with the South African forces, to make up the present shortage of labor on British farms, is part of a scheme which comes under the education system instituted by the South African authorities to enable these men to study English farming methods. British farmers are at present experiencing considerable difficulty in filling the vacancies on their farms occasioned by the demobilization of the Labor agricultural companies, and the employment of these South African soldiers will therefore fulfill a double purpose. What the farmers are asked to do is to provide free board and lodging for their visitors in return for their much-needed assistance.

MILITARISM AND GERMAN SOCIALISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland.—The Neue Zürcher Zeitung recently published an article by a German correspondent on militarism and the German Social Democratic Party which read in part as follows:

"The world knows the Social Democratic Party only as the bitter opponent of militarism, but actually the former has much for which to thank the latter. Rather could it be said that Germany has created two great organizations: its army and its Social-Democratic Party. It is true that the adherents of the latter were little inclined to admit that the strict discipline prevailing within their ranks, and by means of which they achieved their greatest strokes, had its origin in the enemy camp; that the vast army of organized workers got its training on the parade ground and in the barracks. The old leader of the Prussian Social-

ists, the dramatist Jean Baptiste von Schiller, was well aware of the connection between the two when, more than 50 years ago, he delighted in talking of the 'workers' battalions' and of their 'threatening march'."

"When military discipline began to be undermined, discipline within the Social Democratic Party began to be shaken; when the masses in field-gray at the front would no longer obey the orders of officers and noncommissioned officers, the masses in civilian attire at home withheld the unlimited obedience they had hitherto rendered their leaders. Between the two developments there exists the closest internal connection; in the one sphere as in the other there prevailed resistance to authority, submission within the party vanished with military submission. (Similar movements have made their appearance in other countries, even within the English Labor unions, but nowhere to such a marked extent as among the organized workers of Germany, among whom party discipline was most highly developed, and among whom, therefore, the contrast was most marked.)"

"The lesson that shrewd and thoughtful Socialists may learn from German developments is this: that they are far more closely akin to the system they oppose than they themselves think; and that indissoluble bonds unite the past and the future."

MODIFICATION OF INDIAN ARMS ACT

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—After a good deal of discussion and hesitation, and after the appointment of a committee on the proposal of the Imperial Legislative Council, the government of India has decided to make certain changes in the structure and administration of the arms act in India. For many years the arms act has permitted every Englishman to carry arms without a license, whereas every Indian, unless he happens to be of high rank, or has obtained special exemption, is obliged to take out a license before he can possess even a blunderbuss. This racial distinction has moved the National Congress to indignation, and protests year after year without the slightest effect, but doubtless the shadow of coming reform has roused the government to deal with this anomaly.

It was proposed to it that all exemptions should be abolished, but this proposition was not followed, chiefly, apparently, because those Indians who had been exempted from the operation of the arms act would feel hurt. The extreme opposite of this course was also rejected, viz., the abolition of licenses. This proposition was even more impossible than the former, owing to the peculiar conditions of India, where the ignorance and timidity of the greater part of the population place them at the mercy of any neighbor who happens to be armed, and who chooses to utilize this circumstance with a view to enforcing his will upon them. Of recent years, also, there has been in Bengal the grave menace of the anarchist movement, the audacity of many of its adherents, and the complete ruthlessness with which they employ any arms of which they become possessed.

In the result the government has decided to extend the area of exemption from paying licenses, and at the same time remove all racial distinctions, so far as the granting of exemptions is concerned. The main criterion adopted is wealth, respectability, public service, and government employment. The registration rules are relaxed, and the incidence of the act will, it is hoped, be generally rendered less irksome.

ASSISTING VETERANS BACK TO CIVIL LIFE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—Vancouver's Repatriation and Community Service League has been successfully launched, thanks largely to the enthusiasm and advice of Lieutenant Colonel Mulloy, Mr. Justice Murphy was elected the first president and an executive committee of 25 was chosen at a well-attended mass meeting held in Dominion Hall. Six hundred prominent citizens were named on the general council, which will be later increased to 1000. The executive committee comprises four prominent Labor leaders. The platform of the league is identical with that enunciated by eastern organizations of the same kind, one of the chief planks being to assist the war veteran back to civil life and usefulness.

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SORBONNE TRIBUTE TO FRENCH WRITERS

President of Republic Conducts Gathering of France's Men of Letters to Pay Homage to Her Fallen "Intellectuals"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—A manifestation, organized by the Société des Gens de Lettres, recently took place at the Sorbonne, in memory of French writers who have fallen for their country. The ceremony was presided over by Mr. Raymond Poincaré, President of the French Republic, and amongst those present were Messrs. Antonin Dubost, president of the Senate; Paul Deschanel, president of the French Chamber of Deputies; Georges Lecomte, president of the Société des Gens de Lettres; L. Laffère, Minister of Public Instruction; Marshal Joffre, General Berdoulat, Military Governor of Paris; Louis Barthou, Brieux, director of the French Academy; Léon Bourgeois, Henri Robert, and Léon Berard, late undersecretary of Fine Arts.

The Queen of Rumania and her daughters were also present and Mrs. Raymond Poincaré, Mrs. Paul Deschanel, Mme. la Maréchale Joffre, Mrs. Waldeck-Rousseau, Messrs. Bratiano, Venetis, Paul Hymans, Van der Heulen, Benès—delegates to the Peace Conference—and the ambassadors of Spain and Italy, as well as the ministers of Serbia, Rumania, Greece, Switzerland, Holland, and Sweden; also General Botha, Prime Minister of South Africa, and the Emir Fayçal, etc., etc., besides many others distinguished in the political, clerical, artistic, and scholastic worlds. The immense hall was crowded.

Interpreters of France

The "Marseillaise" was played by the band of the Republican Guard, and Mr. Georges Lecomte, president of the Société des Gens de Lettres, then made a speech, eulogizing the writers. If this war and the victory had made France the greatest moral power, he said, and this was now proclaimed by the whole world, which had formerly most cruelly misjudged her, might she not insist on this unanimous opinion to obtain the indispensable guarantees and securities for her pacific resurgence? Did not her allies feel it their duty to assure her of that? These guarantees were due to the 1,600,000 men who "chose to die" rather than that future generations should perish. They were due to the French writers whose memory they invoked. They did no more than others, but they said and wrote what the others thought. They were at the same time the defenders and interpreters of France.

Mr. Georges Lecomte then resumed his seat amidst much applause and after the chorus of the Schola Cantorum, under the direction of Mr. Vincent d'Indy, had given a charming rendering of Victor's "O Vos Omnes." Mr. Lucien Poincaré, vice-president of the University of Paris, addressed the assembly. He said that the university must have a place in the glorification of the writers who had fallen for their country, for, in the domain of thought, writers and professors traced parallel furrows where was elaborated the necessary substance for the development of human intelligence. He referred in the highest terms of gratitude and praise to those who had fallen, and went on to say that the university would fulfill its duty. It did not wish to remain a stranger to any progress, but it also intended to remain faithful to French tradition, and to maintain purity of language, clearness of expression, and love of noble and disinterested sentiments.

At the end of his speech the Garde Républicaine played the march from

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"Déjanire," by Saint-Saëns, and Mr. Louis Barthou, Chancellor of the French Academy, then rose to do homage in the name of the Académie Française to the French writers. The French Academy, he said, renewed the homage of its gratitude and its heartfelt admiration to these men who had fallen in the war, and who never for a moment doubted the justice of the cause for which they gave their all. Whilst on the other side of the Rhine each historic manifesto of the German "Intellectuals" contained a historic lie, France had truth as her witness and her security. Her loyalty equalled her courage. The whole world knew that she took up arms because she was compelled and provoked, so as to preserve in addition to her existence and honor, the highest ideal of the world.

Rumanian Queen's Sympathy

The chorus then sang some poems of Mr. Edmond Haraucourt and Mr. Maurice Bouchor were recited, after which Mr. Raymond Poincaré, President of the French Republic, made a speech which was greatly applauded. He addressed himself to the Queen of Rumania, thanking her in the name of France for her gracious presence amongst them, and saying that Her Majesty found herself at home in the realm of letters. The best writers might well envy her for having written the delightful little book which was sold in Rumania for the benefit of the English Red Cross, and which was full of charming sketches and touching pictures of the country of her adoption. He recalled her indefatigable charity and labor in the midst of all the horrors which her country had undergone, and how she remained with her husband, the King, in the darkest moments, at Jassy, encouraging the soldiers, caring for the wounded and never despairing of final victory. And now, said Mr. Poincaré, the Queen of Rumania had asked to be allowed to join them in their ceremony in memory of all the French writers who had fallen on the battlefields of France, her comrades.

"The government of the country," he continued, "salutes the Société des Gens de Lettres in the person of its president, and raised Mr. Georges Lecomte to the rank of commander of the Legion of Honor." The President of the Republic, after paying homage to the writers who had fallen on the field of honor, mentioning them by name and reminding his hearers of the works they had achieved, then gave a sketch of what the literature of tomorrow would be, and ended by addressing himself to all the living writers of France, saying: "You will take up, you will continue, you will finish the work of our fallen heroes. France has risen higher still through them; your task is now more beautiful and your duties are more sacred; you will remain worthy of those who will not return, you will remain worthy of victory. You will remain worthy of France." The ceremony concluded with Bach's "eternité, terrible mot," and the "Marche de Sambre et Meuse," given by the band of the Republican Guard.

HONOR FOR MAYOR OF ZARA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—The Mayor of Zara, one of the cities on the Adriatic coast, to which both Italians and Jugo-Slavs lay claim, has been nominated by the King, Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy, on account of his services to the national cause.

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RAISING STATUS OF DOMESTIC WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At the invitation of the Countess of Portsmouth, a number of people met at the headquarters of the Y. W. C. A. in London to hear Miss Reynolds, secretary of the employment department, outline the new Y. W. C. A. scheme for raising the status of domestic workers, and so helping to solve the problem of domestic service. Houses will be rented in residential quarters where daily girls will be housed, fed, and amused, and in some cases trained. The members of this "Blue Triangle Home Service Corps" will be provided with a blue uniform and cap which will be laundered free. They will live at the hotel, where they will be able to entertain relatives and friends of both sexes; in fact, the life will be very similar to a woman's club. Trained girls are to receive 30s. a week all the year round (including a fortnight's holiday), out of which they will be required to pay £1 a week to the hotel. The services of these workers will be available for overworked housewives at the rate of 10d. an hour for any period not exceeding 48 hours a week. The Blue Triangle Corps will guarantee the ability of every girl they send out. Unless the employer desires it should be otherwise, girls will return to the hotel for lunch and tea. A house has been obtained with accommodation for 34 girls, and it is hoped to have everything in working order shortly.

STATE AID FOR APPRENTICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Ministry of Labor announces that the terms that the government offer to assist apprentices who have had their training interrupted by service with the navy, army, or air force, and who have come back to civil life, have now been issued. Employers or apprentices who desire information about the scheme can obtain it by applying to the nearest employment exchange in their neighborhood. Each industry which proposes to take advantage of the government's offer has prepared, or is

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Summer Frocks

—in all the cool daintiness that the well dressed woman demands in her wardrobe for the hot days—are shown here in many, many styles and at prices to suit all needs.

Dress Department

JUNE

Many seasonable items will be cleared out this month at special prices. It will pay you to take particular notice of our advertisements appearing in this paper. You will be saving money by taking advantage of these specially priced items.

We are Exclusive Selling Agents for the "Betty Wales" Dresses.

We are Exclusive Selling Agents for the "Innovation" Trunks.

We are Exclusive Selling Agents for "Laird Schuber" Shoes.

The John Shillito Company
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Men's Furnishings—Hats
READY TO WEAR CLOTHES

THE BURKHARDT BROS. CO.
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Established in Cincinnati in 1867

preparing, through its Joint Industrial Council, or, where such does not exist, through some other body representative of the industry, a special scheme dealing with the application of the general plan to its own needs. Schemes have been completed for the engineering, furniture manufacturing, and shipbuilding industries, and other schemes will follow shortly. As soon as a scheme is approved, copies of it are sent by the employment exchanges to every employer and secretary of a trade union concerned in the scheme, together with copies of the necessary application forms; and further copies are lodged at the exchanges for the information of inquirers.

ACRES TO BE RECLAIMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
MONTGOMERY, Alabama.—According to the State Department of Agriculture, 1,500,000 acres of land can be reclaimed by drainage in the State of Alabama, and plans have been started for reclaiming about 20,000 acres of swamp land at a cost of \$200,000, under the terms of the state drainage law, by the issuance of bonds for the expense. Property owners along a swamp 45 miles long, in Lamar and Fayette counties, will seek to establish the validity of the bonds by a test case.

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Transparent Summer Hats—

Those big picture hats so becoming to most every woman. You should see the splendid selection of really beautiful hats of this kind with their light, airy, floppy brims, that we show.

You should like them—like the lovely colorings—better still, like their low price—only \$4.98.

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High Quality Cleaning & Dyeing of wearing apparel, house furnishings, and carpets. Expert strippers and modern equipment insure your satisfaction.

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Mail orders given prompt and careful attention. Delivery charges paid.

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"Sweet Clover" Lunch Rooms

26 East 4th St., Next 4th St.

Entrance to Gibson House

General Dining Room, 2nd Floor.

Men's Dining Room, 4th Floor.

Luncheon 11 to 3 Dinner 3 to 7.30.

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BUY—
Electrical Appliances
for the house at the
ELECTRIC SHOP
405 RACE STREET, CINCINNATI

FINAL PHASES OF EAST AFRICAN WAR

These Show That German Forces Often Cleverly Evaded Capture and Only Gave Up After Declaration of the Armistice

By The Christian Science Monitor special military correspondent

LONDON, England.—A dispatch from Pretoria, dated Jan. 20, 1919, from Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. L. van Deventer, K. C. B., C. M. G., commander-in-chief, East African force, deals with the period from Sept. 1 to the conclusion of hostilities. The last dispatch concluded with the encircling of the German force under General von Lettow Vorbeck.

On Aug. 30 the enemy had been repulsed with considerable loss at Loma, and barely eluded capture. General van Deventer at this time had several battalions in touch with the enemy, but three of these were rendered immobile owing to the desertion of their porters. The enemy's strength was approximately 170 Europeans, 1200 Askaris, one field gun, and 40 machine guns. They retreated north, evidently with the intention of reentering German East Africa territory.

The extreme difficulty of bush warfare was exemplified on Sept. 4, when the force under Colonel Gifford, which was hastening forward to attack the enemy's main force, overran it and suddenly found itself attacked in the rear by the enemy's advanced guard. Colonel Gifford at once counter-marched his force and attacked, but this took time and the enemy was enabled once more to escape into the bush, before Colonel Gifford's force could completely overcome them.

Out of Touch With Enemy

General van Deventer decided to move his troops northward and search for the enemy, with whom he was now completely out of touch, in the region where there was known to be a plentiful supply of food. The rainy season which usually commenced in December would render both forces immobile. It was therefore necessary for the Germans to establish themselves in a center where they could live on the country until it was possible to resume active operations. Several courses were open to the German commander, and it was General van Deventer's business, by rapid strategic movement, to anticipate and frustrate the enemy's plans. He therefore decided to occupy Songea, which is one of the richest districts of German East Africa. His troops, while en route, were attacked by the German main force at a place 15 miles west of Songea, but after a sharp fight the enemy was driven off and retired in a westerly direction.

General van Deventer employed some of the Lake Nyassa steamers to convey his troops to the north of the lake, but owing to the steamers continually breaking down his advance was greatly delayed, and he was unable to reach Langenburg until Oct. 20, and was once more too late to prevent the escape of the enemy, who was still moving northwest toward Bismarburg. The Belgian Commissionaire Royal placed the Tanganyika steamer Dhanis at the disposal of the pursuing force, which was thus able to arrive at Bismarburg by Oct. 31. During this rapid advance and retreat great distances were covered by both forces.

Long Distances Covered

The speed of the enemy's movements had been remarkable, frequently averaging 18 miles per day for considerable periods, with only two, or at the most, three days' halt. He was enabled to do this owing to his porters of the Wanyamwezi tribe, renowned as the best porters in Africa and stout fighting men as well. In addition he impressed all able-bodied men in villages on his line of route. His methods were often brutal, but always effective, and nearly always enabled him to elude his pursuers, if he ever got a fair start. One of the columns under van Deventer covered 1600 miles in five months, and one battalion 1000 miles in 97 days.

At New Utengule, roads branched off toward Itunda in the north and Bismarburg in the west, and British forces were ready for the Germans on either line. There was, however, a third line open to the enemy and that was to enter Rhodesia from the northeast. Owing to the scarcity of foodstuffs in northeastern Rhodesia, and to rumors of unrest among the German Askari, it was considered improbable that General von Lettow Vorbeck would go farther south, but as usual, the enemy took the unlikely course and crossed into northeastern Rhodesia, attacking Pife in force on Nov. 2. The attack was beaten off by the northern Rhodesia police, who had arrived the day before and were strongly entrenched. The enemy retired toward Kayambi, and on Nov. 8 his advanced

troops had reached Kasama, about 100 miles due south of Abercorn. German East Africa was once again, after a brief period, clear of the enemy who retired, and on Nov. 6 a stiff engagement took place near Kayambi, in which the first and fourth King's African Rifles captured two machine guns and drove the enemy out of his position. By the time other troops had been collected to continue the pursuit, news was received of the armistice.

Germans Surrender

On the 14th of November General van Deventer's terms were handed to General von Lettow Vorbeck, and on the 25th of November the latter surrendered to General Edwards at Abercorn in northern Rhodesia. The German general and his officers were permitted to retain their swords in recognition of their gallant and prolonged resistance.

These operations in East Africa were of an unparalleled nature, covering vast territories twice the size of Germany and within a short distance of the equator, over unknown country. The troops penetrated dense, dark jungles often within a few miles of each other, and yet unaware of the fact.

General van Deventer rightly observes that "the fog of war" was magnified tenfold. The Germans entered the fight in 1916 with a force consisting of 2700 Europeans and 12,000 Askaris when their commander surrendered the force was reduced to 155 Europeans and 1168 Askaris. "A war of attrition" with a vengeance. One of the most remarkable features of this campaign was the extraordinary influence wielded by von Lettow Vorbeck over the African tribes with whom he came in contact.

The British general is generous in his praise of his foe and warm in his appreciation of the wonderful endurance of the troops that served under his command. In fact he considers "that as a test of sheer human endurance the operations in East Africa must rank high in the campaigns of the world."

EDUCATION PROBLEM IN QUEBEC PROVINCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Business men, Labor representatives and educationists in Montreal have united to form an association which will undertake to push the question of compulsory school attendance for the Province of Quebec to an issue. The railway brotherhoods, the Board of Trade, the Rotary Club, the Kiwanis Club, the Local Council of Women, the Great War Veterans Association, and the Trades and Labor Council, all appointed delegates to attend the organization meeting, which was called at the instance of the school attendance committee of the Protestant Men Teachers Association.

The different speakers all held to the opinion that Quebec could no longer afford to permit thousands of her children to remain uneducated. It was explained to the meeting that a subcommittee of the Protestant Committee of Public Instruction at Quebec was working on the collection of figures and data to show what would be involved in a compulsory attendance law and free education. This subcommittee will now work in conjunction with the federated committee now formed under the name of the Compulsory School Attendance Association. The idea is to obtain for Quebec a compulsory school attendance law, on the basis of the present provincial school system, which is the same object sponsored by Senator Dandurand, in a petition which was presented to Archbishop Bruchesi in January on behalf of a large number of prominent French-Canadian citizens.

NATIONAL GROCERS MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—The National Retail Grocers Association will hold its annual convention in Salt Lake City from June 23 to June 26.

FUTURE DISPOSAL OF "HOLY PLACES"

Muhammadans of Bombay Desire They Should Be Placed Under Full and Independent Control of Turkish Sultan

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—As has been pointed out in this correspondence, there is no part of its functions which occasions the Government of India greater concern than anything affecting the religious susceptibilities of its Hindu, its Muhammadan or its Buddhist subjects. Of these three the Muhammadans appear to receive the greatest attention, possibly because they are more sensitive, and, when their religious zeal is excited, more aggressive than the followers of any of the other faiths in India. Recently the government of Bengal emphasized its alertness to this aspect of the situation by proscribing a book, entitled "Islam, a Challenge to Faith," by Dr. Zwemer, an American scholar and fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, on the ground that it "contains matter which is calculated to wound the religious susceptibilities of Moslems."

In challenging this action, the Rev. W. H. G. Holmes of the Oxford Mission writes to the press pointing out that the book was first published 12 years ago, and that copies of it are in hundreds of libraries all over the world, as well as in India. He inquires whether all these copies are going to be destroyed, and adds that if the government has made up its mind to suppress every book reflecting in any way upon the various religions in India, it is face to face with a difficult problem. So far no notice has been taken officially of Mr. Holmes' intervention.

Question of Caliphate

Among the other subjects that are exercising the Muhammadans of India at the present moment is the future of Turkey, with special reference to the fate of the Sultan, and the disposition of the "holy places." A public meeting of Muhammadans was held at Bombay recently at which the following resolution was passed:

"That the Mussulmans of Bombay in a public meeting assembled consider it their duty to place before the Government of India and His Majesty's government their true sentiments with regard to the fate of their co-religionists outside India, the question of the caliphate and of the custody of and suzerainty over holy places such as Mecca, Medina, Jerusalem, Mejaf, Kerbela, Kazemine and Baghdad, and, while supporting resolutions of the All-India Moslem League passed at the Delhi session of December, 1918, in that behalf, request (a) that the British representatives at the Peace Conference will use their influence and see that in any territorial and political redistribution to be made, fullest consideration be paid to requirements of Islamic laws with regard to the full and independent control by the Sultan of Turkey, who is Caliph of the Prophet, over the holy places of Islam above enumerated, and over Jezrut-el-Arab as defined and delimited in Muhammadan books; (b) that in determining the political relations of the Empire for the future, His Majesty's ministers, as the persons in whose hands the destiny of the British Empire as the greatest Moslem world power is intrusted, will pay the fullest consideration to the universal and deep sentiment of Muhammadans of India, and that resolute attempts will be made to effect a complete reconciliation and lasting concord between the Empire and Moslem states based on terms of lasting equity and justice in interests alike of the British Empire and the world."

Of the speeches made at this meeting the most interesting and important was unquestionably that of Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, who said, in part:

The True Caliph

"The question of the determination of who is to be the Caliph has been

left entirely to the decision of the Mussulmans, and we take this opportunity of unhesitatingly and unequivocally stating to our government that, so far as the Mussulmans of India are concerned, the Caliph is, and can only be, the Turkish Sultan, Wahidud Din. They cannot for one moment recognize the claims of any other person to this high and important office. As for the importance of this office, the Caliph stands to the Moslem world as the Pope stands to the (Roman) Catholic church, and the belief that the Caliph is the divinely appointed Vicegerent of the Prophet, as pointed out by the Rt. Hon. Syed Amir Ali in the Contemporary Review for June, 1915, has become part of the religious life of the people."

Jerusalem and Muhammadans

After declaring that the Caliph would not be the Caliph unless he were placed in control of the "holy places," Mr. Mirza proceeded to discuss said holy places, with special reference to Jerusalem and Palestine. "As for Jerusalem," he said, "its importance from the religious point of view to the Mussulmans is almost as high as that of Mecca itself. Not only Jerusalem, but the whole of Palestine is dotted over with Moslem shrines and Moslem holy places."

More than half the population of Jerusalem and of Palestine is Moslem. It is admitted that the Jewish population of Jerusalem is only one-fourth, yet the proposal is favorably entertained by the Peace Conference that this Islamic land should be delivered over to the Jews, that there should be a Jewish republic with England as the mandatory power under the League of Nations. The Jews have enjoyed greater toleration and respect in Moslem lands than they did in many Christian countries. I shall not here pause to refer to the treatment which Russia meted out to the Jews. The Jewish sovereignty over the land ended 2000 years ago, and, to put it most mildly, the claim put forward on their behalf now is a little too stale. Jerusalem is the Mukkadas (the holy city) of the Mussulmans, and is associated, and will remain associated so long as Islam lasts, in the Moslem religion with some of its cardinal beliefs, such

as the ascension of the Prophet and the day of judgment.

"The voice of the Zionist Jews whose contribution toward the war is either nil or at any rate unknown to us, may be heard on this momentous question, surely we as Mussulmans whose services in the war and whose loyalty in delicate circumstances have been generously acknowledged by the government, have a right to be heard on this important question, and to speak out to our rulers our true sentiments with respect to this proposal of parceling out this holy place to those who we believe have no right to it. We shall not have discharged our duty to ourselves or to our rulers, if we do not truly set out our feelings, and knowing as I do the feeling of my Moslem brethren on that the Moslems of India in common with the Moslems of the world will be greatly disappointed and grieved if Jerusalem passes out of Islamic control and away. If Palestine is to be a republic, why should it not be an Islamic republic?"

DISTILLERY TO BE FERTILIZER PLANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky.—The one large distillery in this city, which was recently sold to a chemical company, will be converted into a plant for the manufacture of fertilizer.

A brewing plant, recently closed, has been renovated to accommodate a fruit and berry preserving enterprise. The brewery had an extensive ice plant and cold storage warehouse and this will be used to preserve the fruit for use throughout the year. A large force of women is employed stemming and assorting berries and placing them in sirup for use at soda fountains and in ice cream.

SPECULATION IN WHEAT DEPLORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—In order that there might be a normal flow of wheat through the market and that

freight congestion might be eliminated, it was proposed at a meeting of the Food Administration Grain Corporation at the Chamber of Commerce that the farmers be paid a premium of 1½ to 2 cents a month a bushel for the period during which they should hold back their wheat upon request of the Wheat Director. This period, it was thought, would be between July and February.

Whether the permit or the embargo system should be enforced this year was also discussed. It was charged by some that the permit system in force last year was badly managed and increased congestion. It was generally agreed that price regulations as fixed by act of Congress should not be disturbed.

Julius Barnes, United States Wheat Director, reported that it was evident that the size of the crop now in sight would force prices back to the government guarantee basis and that the saving of wheat in large quantities at the basis would be the decisive factor in wheat prices in the United States, stabilizing them at a guaranteed level. He added that in this adjustment period, the handling of wheat should not be made the subject of unrestricted and unthinking speculation and that it was unthinkable that large private profits should accrue from foodstuffs.

SUMMER SCHOOL TO TRAIN NEGROES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky.—Through a cooperative arrangement of the State Department of Education and the school authorities in Louisville and Jefferson County a summer school for training Negro men and women for work as teachers, playground supervisors and home makers will be held here during the period from June 23 to July 25. Lessons in canning and drying fruits and vegetables will be open to the Negro population of Louisville and Jefferson County. The War Camp Community Service will have charge of the playground and recreational courses. A number of educators from various parts of the country will deliver lectures in the several courses.

NEW AIRPLANE LINE ANNOUNCED

Passenger-Carrying Service Between Los Angeles and San Francisco Is to Be Inaugurated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California.—An aviation company has announced the completion of a passenger-carrying line between here and San Francisco, with a schedule of a maximum time limit of five hours. Planes of this company have been plying between here and Bakersfield and Fresno and it is only recently that they secured a landing place in San Francisco. Arrangements have been completed for a landing place on the Marina at Exposition Park here. Within a few weeks this company expects to open a fully equipped airfield of its own within the city limits.

Although operating for a short time, according to reports, they have been doing considerable business carrying passengers on short flights over the city, and several times have been called into service by business houses for hurried trips to near-by cities.

The first plane to leave for the entire through trip will carry, not only a passenger, but a small cargo of freight. A relay will be made at Bakersfield where the passenger will be discharged and another picked up for the trip to San Francisco.

HOME-MAKING COURSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vermont.—In order to better fit girls for household arts, home-making, or employment in various industries, the school commissioners of this city have unanimously voted to create a special department of home economics and household arts and make it compulsory for all girls in the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth grades of the public schools to take up both of these courses as a part of the school curriculum. Heretofore the household arts and home economics courses have been taught in the junior and senior high schools only.

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IS NOW IN PROGRESS

Looking Ahead? Many months ago, in anticipation of higher prices, and with this SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE in mind, we made EXTENSIVE PURCHASES of

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS

How well we sensed the tendencies and fluctuations of the market is amply proven by the fact that in many cases our prices are lower today than those asked by the manufacturers for same qualities.

We mention here but a few of the many EXTRAORDINARY VALUES that are offered by us in this Great Sale.

SPOOL SILK. 100 yards, best quality, all colors, also black and white. Value 15c. Now, per spool.....10c

Owing to the very low prices that now prevail, all purchases must be considered final.

SPOOL SILK. Large spools sewing silk, full weight, best quality, black and white. Elsewhere \$1.00. Here, per spool.....75c

\$1.65 PONGEE SILK. Imported, natural color, 33-inch, heavy quality, all pure silk. Correct weight for Dresses or Suits, guaranteed to launder perfectly. Sale Price.....\$1.20

\$2.00 WASH SATIN. Yard wide, in white, ivory and flesh, high satin finish, and will give no trouble in washing; now marked down to \$1.55

FOULARD SILKS. 40-inch—this season's newest designs and colorings, many of them exclusive to this store and cannot be found elsewhere. Value \$2.50. Sale Price.....\$1.95

\$3.25 CHARMEUSE AND SATIN METEOR. 40-inch, black, white, ivory and colors; very popular, with a rich, supple finish. Reduced for this sale to.....\$2.65

\$4.25 VICTORY SATIN, white and ivory—full double width, with a rich satin finish; an ideal fabric for handsome wedding gowns. Our price today.....\$3.10

SPECIAL—White Gabardine and White Serge, 50-54 inches, pure wool, and well woven. Correct in weight for summer outing suits or skirts. Value \$3.25. Sale Price.....\$2.10

WHITE WASH HABUTAI SILK. Imported, one yard wide, guaranteed to wash and launder perfectly; these values are hard to beat. Formerly \$1.10 Now 88c. Formerly \$1.35 Now \$1.08 Formerly \$2.50 Now \$1.88

GEORGETTE CREPE, double width, woven from purest silk and are wear dependable; white, ivory, flesh and full line of colors. Elsewhere \$2.00. Sale Price here.....\$1.55

\$2.25 DRESS TAFFETA. 35-38 inches wide. Best grade, pure silk with high sheen and flexible finish, full line of colors, plenty of navy. Sale Price.....\$1.65

\$2.50 SATIN IMPERIAL. Ivory only—36 inches wide, soft and drapy, with a bright, flexible finish. A value hard to match at the Special Price of.....\$1.98

\$3.25 FANCY GEORGETTE CREPES, double width, newest scrolls and figures on light and dark grounds; no need to emphasize the popularity of this fabric. Special Price.....\$2.35

\$4.50 GEORGETTE SATIN, 40 inches wide, white, black and colors. The quality here offered is the best; beware of imitations. An exceptional value today at.....\$3.30

SPECIAL—Jersey Cloth. All wool and 54 inches wide, excellent quality for dresses and suits. Good line of the best colors. Sold in retail stores at \$4.00. Our Price.....\$2.95

BLACK ORIENTAL SILKS. 36 inches wide, guaranteed perspiration and waterproof; every yard pure silk, and imported, with bright finish and splendid shade of black. Formerly \$1.10 Now 82c. Formerly \$1.50 Now \$1.08 Formerly \$1.65 Now \$1.20

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Grape-Nuts

"There's a Reason"

HEARING IS RESUMED IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EQUITY CASE

TESTIMONY HEARD BEFORE A MASTER

Official Report of the Proceedings Is Given by This Newspaper as Transcribed From the Notes of Official Stenographer

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Hearings of the suits of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society v. the Christian Science Board of Directors and J. V. Dittmore and of J. V. Dittmore v. the Christian Science Board of Directors resumed before a Master in the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts yesterday.

In accordance with the notice printed in this newspaper May 21, The Christian Science Monitor gives space below to a verbatim report of the proceedings, exactly as transcribed from the notes of the official stenographer.

THIRD DAY
Supreme Judicial Court Room,
Boston, Massachusetts.

June 12, 1919, 10 a. m.
Mr. Whipple—We are ready to proceed, if we have Your Honor's permission.

The Master—You may proceed.

Mr. Whipple—We will offer next in chronological order of the correspondence which declares the basis and reason for the attempted removal of Mr. Rowlands a letter of Feb. 24, 1919, from the directors to the trustees.

"The Christian Science Board of Directors,"
Boston, Massachusetts,
Feb. 24, 1919.

"Board of Trustees of
The Christian Science Publishing
Society,"
Boston, Massachusetts.

"Dear Friends:

"I am instructed by the Christian Science Board of Directors to send you the following letter and to request your earnest consideration thereof:

"From time to time since the meeting between the trustees and the directors on Sept. 11, 1918, the directors have considered and reconsidered every aspect of their relationship with the trustees, and have done this for the purpose of understanding and maintaining the relations shown by the final expressions of our Leader's intention. At all times, the directors have held the conviction that their final intention regarding the relations between these two boards could be carried out consistently with every moral, legal, or spiritual obligation. It was to be expected that the trustees would have the same conviction, and that concurrence on this point would furnish a basis on which full accord would become possible. Instead of concurring on this basis, the trustees have employed counsel to act for them, who have set up the Deed of Trust dated Jan. 25, 1918, as superior to the subsequent expressions of our Leader's intention in our Church Manual, and as establishing a trust existing by itself apart from The Mother Church. Manifestly, such contentions, not yet disavowed by the trustees, constitute a repudiation of our Church Manual and a grave danger to The Mother Church.

"It seems to the directors that another grave danger is presented by the trustees themselves in that they have referred to as their 'metaphysical interpretation' of our Church By-Laws. For instance, in their letter of Sept. 30, 1918, the trustees construed Mrs. Eddy's words, 'and it shall be the duty of the directors to see that these periodicals are able edited and kept abreast of the times' (Art. VIII, Sec. 14) to mean that 'it is the duty of the Board of Directors to call attention at once to any failure on the part of the trustees to have the periodicals well edited and kept abreast of the times.' Such an interpretation would practically wipe out Mrs. Eddy's words and allow to the Christian Science Board of Directors only such a duty as is conferred on 'any member of this Church' in a sentence which extends from the bottom of page 28 to the top of page 29 of the Manual. According to the dictionaries, the words 'see that' as used in the by-law would call for supervision and denote superior authority.

"It is to be observed, also, that the trustees' interpretation would take what Mrs. Eddy has described as 'the periodicals which are organs of this Church' away from The Mother Church and make them only organs of The Christian Science Publishing Society. It would virtually compel The Mother Church to have no periodicals as its organs, or compel it to start other periodicals for that purpose. The word 'organ' as used in this by-law means 'a medium of communication between one person or body and another; as . . . a newspaper, etc.' (Webster's New International Dictionary.) Therefore it must be Mrs. Eddy's intention that the periodicals issued by The Christian Science Publishing Society shall be, not merely mediums of communication between publisher and readers, but mediums of communication between The Mother Church and its members and other readers.

"The directors are obliged to remember, also, that Art. VIII, Sec. 14, puts them under a special and direct obligation to the members of The Mother Church. In this by-law 'the privilege and duty of every member, who can afford it, to subscribe for the periodicals which are the organs of this Church is coupled with 'the duty of the directors to see that these periodicals are able edited and kept abreast of the times.' In effect the privilege and duty thus conferred upon the members is accompanied by the condition and assurance that the directors have and will perform the duty thus conferred upon them. The duty thus conferred upon the directors

would not be worth mentioning if it amounted to nothing more than the privilege of submitting criticisms to the trustees. This could be done by any member, by any subscriber, or even by any reader. The duty stated in the by-law must mean that the organs of The Mother Church for which the members should subscribe are under the jurisdiction of its directors, who can and will give all necessary directions regarding their contents.

"Again, in the letter from counsel for the trustees to counsel for the directors dated Jan. 27, 1919, the second part of Art. VIII, Sec. 14, was construed or rejected as follows: 'The trustees will very much appreciate and gladly welcome helpful criticism of any editorials which may appear, and invite suggestions as to the general editorial policy, reserving to themselves, as they must in the performance of the duties imposed upon them, the right to determine whether the editorials published are consistent with the purposes of the Deed of Trust.' This statement by counsel for the trustees plainly disregards our Church Manual; nevertheless, the directors feel that the foregoing quotation from the trustees' letter of Sept. 30, 1918, is no less contrary to the Manual, and that the trustees' letter is more dangerous because it purports to be an interpretation, not a simple rejection.

"Again, several persons, including counsel for the trustees, have stated that the trustees have construed Mrs. Eddy's words, 'The Christian Science Board of Directors shall have the power to declare vacancies in said trusteeship, for such reasons as to the board may seem expedient' (Art. XXV, Sec. 3), to mean that if a vacancy occurs without action by the directors, then the directors can say it has occurred. Such an interpretation would not only ignore the clause, 'for such reasons as to the board may seem expedient,' but it would accuse Mrs. Eddy of neglecting necessary safeguard while providing for a solemn and useful farce.

"Counsel for the directors have mentioned the following decision by the United States Supreme Court. A will authorized two trustees to remove the third one 'for good and sufficient cause.' The Court held that this provision conferred on the two trustees, not only the power of removal, but the power to determine when there was good and sufficient cause for removal. This case is May v. May, 167 U. S. 310.

"For these reasons the directors again invite the trustees to sign the paper which was proposed for signature on the 10th of this month and of which another copy will be attached to this letter. Additional reasons are furnished by the following quotations from the letter written on Feb. 15, 1916, by the then trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society to the Christian Science Board of Directors.

"It is our duty to hold and manage the business which Mrs. Eddy made a gift to her Church, and the Christian Science Board of Directors is the responsible authority of this Church."

"In defining the financial situation in regard to the church edifice the Manual says: 'The Christian Science Board of Directors owns the church edifices, with the land whereon they stand, legally, and the church members own the aforesaid premises and buildings, beneficially.' We believe the situation to be similar in regard to the business, in that, according to the Deed of Trust, the Board of Trustees holds the property 'legally' and The Mother Church owns the business 'beneficially.'"

"The directors have, by the rules, now given in the Manual, taken the place of the First Members (or Executive Members) and exercise the rights which they formerly had. The Christian Science Board of Directors is therefore the responsible authority in direction of the affairs of The Mother Church, and the business of The Christian Science Publishing Society being a gift to the Church, the Board of Trustees is carrying out their well-defined duties according to the Deed of Trust and the Manual, are working under the authority of The Mother Church."

"Finally, the directors invite the trustees to consider whether it is right for them to accept election to an office which for 20 years had a well-defined character, and then hold it in spite of a request to resign, after having tried to convert it into an office of a different character. Would not most honorable men, if they formed the opinion that an office to which they had been elected should be enlarged and given a different character, resign rather than insist on taking greater and different authority? The directors feel that this would be the course pursued by most Christian Scientists if they unexpectedly found themselves in such a situation. What the directors especially desire, however, is some clear and conclusive evidence that the trustees do not intend to separate The Christian Science Publishing Society from The Mother Church but intend to fully maintain the unity shown by our Church Manual. The paper attached to this letter is submitted for signature as a suitable expression of that intention. Possibly some other paper could be prepared that would be equally suitable; but the directors feel that it should be an adequate assurance regarding the dangers which have been presented by the trustees and their counsel.

"Sincerely yours,
(Signed) CHAS. E. JARVIS,
"Corresponding Secretary to the
Christian Science Board of Directors."

"CEJ-L"

"The letter of which the foregoing is a copy is marked Exhibit 26, R. H. J."

Q. Before reading the paper attached, I will ask you, Mr. Eustace, if you have ever in any form of words, directly or indirectly, expressed an

intention, or to your knowledge had any of the trustees expressed any intention of separating The Christian Science Publishing Society from The Mother Church? A. Absolutely never.

Q. Or to do anything else except to work under the Deed of Trust in unity with the Board of Directors? A. That is all.

Q. And have you ever, at any time, either directly or indirectly, or has either of the other trustees, to your knowledge, expressed an intention to follow Mrs. Eddy's wishes as expressed in an authoritative form? A. Never.

Q. Or to disregard—
Mr. Krauthoff—If Your Honor please, we object to the question which says "in an authoritative form" as calling for a conclusion. That is the question in this case, what the authoritative form is—the Deed of Trust on the one hand, or the Deed of Trust and the Manual on the other hand?

The Master—I suppose that we all understand that, and his answer will be given subject to that understanding. Mr. Krauthoff—I do not understand it.

Mr. Whipple—Well, that is unfortunate, but I think that every one else does. Mr. Krauthoff. That is the way I understand it.

Mr. Krauthoff—We will inquire more fully.

Mr. Whipple—I take it that the answer may stand. I will now read, if Your Honor please, the paper which is attached to which, again, the directors requested the trustees' signatures.

Mr. Streeter—Is this under date of Feb. 24, 1919?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, one of the last communications prior to the notice of dismissal, so-called.

"Boston, Feb. [blank], 1919.

"It is mutually understood by the Christian Science Board of Directors and the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society that the former board, as in relation to the latter board, has final authority in regard to the editorial policy of the official organs of The Mother Church, and final authority in regard to all matters affecting the policy of The Mother Church or the cause of Christian Science.

"In witness whereof the respective members of said boards as follows:—"

Then blank lines are left for the signatures "For the Christian Science Board of Directors," and blank lines for the signatures "For the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society."

[The paper of which the foregoing is a copy is marked Exhibit 26a, R. H. J.]

Q. Did you understand that to be in substantially the same form that they had requested your submission to their authority from the very beginning? A. Substantially so, yes.

Q. And raising again the question which had been settled by the agreement? A. Raising the entire question.

Mr. Whipple—I did not hand Your Honor a copy. I will hand you the original if you would like it.

The Master—I think I have it, haven't I, in the printed record?

Mr. Whipple—I think not.

The Master—There is a letter of Feb. 24, 1919.

Mr. Whipple—Then I am wrong about it. No, this letter is not in, this letter is not set forth in the bill.

The Master—Oh, no; but I have the Bill in Equity and the answer in each case.

Mr. Whipple—I see. It is set up in the answer.

The Master—On page 38 of the record in Eustace v. Dickey appears to be printed the letter you have just read of Feb. 24, 1919.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor, I had overlooked that.

Mr. Streeter—What page was that on?

The Master—Page 38.

Q. I take it, Mr. Eustace, that the Board of Trustees did not assent to or sign that paper? A. They did not.

Q. They refused, as they had always refused? A. Always.

Mr. Whipple—There is, if Your Honor please, a letter which was sent to the trustees on Feb. 25, wherein the directors tried out an experiment; that is, they gave certain directions which they said they wanted carried out, which the trustees refused to carry out. I do not know whether it is necessary to put the letter itself in. (To Mr. Krauthoff) Do you want it in?

Mr. Krauthoff—We object to the statement that the directors tried out an experiment.

The Master—It is not evidence.

Mr. Krauthoff—No; it is Mr. Whipple's statement.

Mr. Whipple—That is right.

Mr. Krauthoff—That is not evidence.

Mr. Whipple—Do you want the letter put in?

Mr. Krauthoff—If you care to offer it you may.

Mr. Whipple—I do not care to offer it, although I have offered to do it as what I supposed is a part of your case. I see no reason for offering it.

Q. I will ask you whether in point of fact the directors did thereafter attempt to give certain directions as to how your periodicals should be published or dealt with, which you declined to carry out? A. They did.

Mr. Whipple (to Mr. Rowlands)—Where is the so-called notice of dismissal? Have you the so-called notice of dismissal? It is along about March 17. (Paper produced.) I will offer now the so-called notice of dismissal.

Q. I will ask you to look at it and see if you remember it. (Handing paper to witness.) A. I do.

Q. Was that paper read at a joint meeting of the directors and trustees? The Master—You might give us the date.

Mr. Whipple—It is not dated, but there is a memorandum on it saying it was adopted by the directors March 17 and read to the trustees at a conference at noon on the same day.

Q. Does that accord with your

memory? A. That is a fact; it does.

Mr. Whipple—I will read this. [The "Notice of Dismissal" of Mr. Rowlands is marked Exhibit 27.]

Mr. Whipple reads the following (Exhibit 27):

"The following resolution is offered for adoption by the Christian Science Board of Directors, the Board of Directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, and the governing board of the Christian Science denomination. It is offered for adoption in the exercise of the rights and powers vested in this Church and in this board by the law of Massachusetts, by the Deed of Trust dated Jan. 25, 1898, through which Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, and the Leader of the Christian Science movement, constituted the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, by the By-Laws of this Church, and by the usage of the Christian Science denomination."

Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor please, that appears in our Bill in Equity, pages 26, 27, 28, and part of 29.

The Master—Yes.

Mr. Whipple continues reading, as follows:

"Whereas, Mr. Lamont Rowlands, who has been acting as a trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society under said Deed of Trust and under Article XXV of the By-Laws of this Church, was put into said position for the reason among other reasons, that he was a member of this Church who had subscribed to its By-Laws and was regarded as obedient to its By-Laws and government; and

"Whereas, Mrs. Eddy has declared that 'The present and future prosperity of the cause of Christian Science is largely due to the By-Laws and government of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston (Christian Science Sentinel, Vol. XVI, page 1010); and

"Whereas, Mrs. Eddy has declared that 'Law constitutes government, and disobedience to the laws of The Mother Church must ultimately in annulling its tenets and By-Laws. Without a proper system of government and form of action, nations, individuals, and religion are unprotected; hence the necessity of this by-law and the warning of Holy Writ: That servant, which knew his Lord's will, and prepared not himself, neither did according to His will, shall be beaten with many stripes' (Church Manual, page 28); and

"Whereas, the tenets referred to in the foregoing question are 'the important points, or religious tenets, of Christian Science' (Science and Health, page 497), and the system of government and form of action referred to in the foregoing question is that which is shown by the By-Laws of this Church; and

"Whereas, it has become evident that Mr. Rowlands does not understand or recognize the importance and necessity of promoting the interests of Christian Science by following the directions given by Mrs. Eddy in our Church By-Laws; and

"Whereas, Mr. Rowlands has shown a disposition to invent or adopt interpretations of our Church By-Laws that pervert their meaning and annul their effect; and

"Whereas, since Mr. Rowlands began to act as a trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society, he and the other trustees thereof have tried to change the relation which had always theretofore existed between The Christian Science Publishing Society and its Board of Trustees, and the one hand and The Mother Church and its proper officers on the other hand, and he in particular has tried to convert and enlarge said trusteeship into an office or function of a new and different character; and

"Whereas, Mr. Rowlands and other persons acting with him, including several eminent lawyers wastefully employed, have set up said Deed of Trust against the By-Laws and government of The Mother Church, and have threatened this board with litigation if this board exercise its right and power to remove any of said trustees; and

"Whereas, it has become evident that Mr. Rowlands has allowed a sense of self-interest to interfere with the interests of Christian Science; that he has become self-assertive, contentious, and disposed to make trouble without regard to consequences; and that he is, for these reasons and the foregoing reasons and other reasons, not suitable for connection with The Christian Science Publishing Society as a trustee thereof; and

"Whereas, Mr. Rowlands evidently has other interests which prevent him from giving sufficient time and attention to the business of The Christian Science Publishing Society;

"Now, therefore, it is resolved by the Christian Science Board of Directors, the Board of Directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, and the governing board of the Christian Science denomination, in the exercise of the rights and powers above mentioned, that Mr. Rowlands is no longer accepted by this board as suitable for connection with The Christian Science Publishing Society as a trustee thereof; that he be and hereby is removed from the Board of Trustees of said society; and that the trusteeship in connection with said society heretofore held or claimed by him be and hereby is declared vacant."

Q. Now you had been associated with Mr. Rowlands as a trustee, for several years, had you? A. I have.

Q. First let me ask you, do you know of any paper wherein these defendants gentlemen are termed the governing board of the Christian Science denomination? A. I do not.

Q. It appears by a Deed of Trust that is put in that they are named the Christian Science Board of Directors. Do you know of any paper creating any other title for them than that?

A. I do not.

Q. Do you know whether there is a paper, either in the Manual or otherwise, in which they are called the Board of Directors of The First

Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston? A. No, I do not remember any.

Q. But they are termed in the Deed of Trust under which they hold the property, a Deed of Trust signed by Mrs. Eddy herself, the Christian Science Board of Directors? A. They are termed the Christian Science Board of Directors.

Q. Yes; I mean in the paper which Mrs. Eddy drafted creating them. Now, then, referring to these various "whereases," it recites that Mr. Rowlands was a member of The Mother Church. You have already testified that he was. A. Yes.

Q. Now, I will ask you to note this recitation: "Whereas it has become evident that Mr. Rowlands does not understand or recognize the importance and necessity of promoting the interests of Christian Science by following the directions given by Mrs. Eddy in our Church By-Laws." You say that you have made a study of Christian Science for many years? A. I have.

Q. Now, if you notice in any respect whatever anything that Mr. Rowlands said or did in connection with the discharge of his duties as trustee, which indicated that he did not understand or recognize the importance and necessity of promoting the interests of Christian Science, or indicating that he was not following the directions given by Mrs. Eddy in the Church By-Laws?

Mr. Krauthoff—We object to that as calling for a conclusion, and as leading in form. That is a question as to whether Mr. Eustace understands what Mr. Rowlands understood and recognized.

The Master—I don't hardly think, do you, that I ought to exclude it entirely out of the record for no reason?

Mr. Krauthoff—Well, we make the objection, first, to the form of the question; second, that it is the conclusion of the witness; and, third, he is asked to testify as to the mental operation of another person; and, fourth, for the reason that the Bill in Equity in this case is a direct repudiation of the Church Manual.

The Master—That will be a matter for argument later. I suppose Mr. Krauthoff—On its face it is. The Bill in Equity is a repudiation of the Church Manual in toto.

The Master—I can hardly decide that at present. I think I think the answer may be taken subject to the objection raised.

A. Not in one single instance, sir.

Q. Then I will call your attention to the next "Whereas"; that "Mr. Rowlands has shown a disposition to invent or adopt interpretations of our Church By-Laws that pervert their meaning and annul their effect." I will ask whether you noticed anything in what he said or what he did, or in any action on his part indicating such a disposition?

Mr. Krauthoff—We object to that question as leading in form.

The Master—In a hearing of this kind is that a necessary reason for exclusion?

Mr. Krauthoff—It would seem to me that a hearing of this kind—

The Master—We have no jury here.

Mr. Krauthoff—No, but the form of the question is a matter for objection.

Mr. Whipple—May I suggest, if Your Honor please, on the record that the question is not leading. It is a direct question. The only way to negative a proposition, as I understand it, is by putting a direct question; and the ancient custom of a circumlocutory or circumambulatory question hides from everybody the thought that you have in putting the question has entirely disappeared. I had supposed, and that direct questions which were reasonable and to the point were always permitted.

The Master—I hardly think I ought to forbid the question to be put or answered.

A. In no way.

Q. Let me call your attention to another "Whereas," the next one: "Whereas since Mr. Rowlands began to act as a trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society, he and the other trustees thereof have tried to change the relation which had always theretofore existed between The Christian Science Publishing Society and its Board of Trustees on the one hand and The Mother Church and its proper officers on the other hand, and he in particular has tried to convert and enlarge said trusteeship into an office or function of a new and different character." I will ask, first, if you noticed anything in Mr. Rowlands' conduct or behavior, in what he said or in what he did, indicating that he was in any way attempting to convert and enlarge the trusteeship into an office or function of a new and different character? A. Never in the slightest.

The Master—I suppose all this is subject to the defendant's objection.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

Q. Did you notice from the time when he began to act, or at any time during his action as trustee, he had tried to change the relation of the Board of Trustees to the Board of Directors? A. I never did.

Q. Now, we have gone over the matter of the change with regard to the handling of applications to practice, that is, cards for practice and other things. A. Yes.

Q. I think you have already stated that those had been handled by the Board of Trustees for years? A. They had.

Q. And at the request of the directors it was changed? A. It was.

Q. What do you say as to whether you as a trustee endeavored in any way to change the relation which had existed while you had been trustee, or to enlarge the scope of your duties or activities or powers as a trustee? A. Not in the slightest, as I understood them.

Q. This application whereby the board should sign a paper acknowledging some authority on the part of the Board of Directors did you regard that as a change from the order which

had been established and followed before that?

Mr. Krauthoff—Excuse me one moment, Mr. Whipple. In your question you said, "board." You meant the Board of Directors, didn't you?

Mr. Whipple—Put it "Board of Trustees was requested to sign a paper."

The Witness—Is that the question?

Mr. Whipple—It will be as soon as I get it amended so as to meet my own views of what I said and those of Mr. Krauthoff also.

(The question is read as follows:

"Q. This application whereby the Board of Trustees should sign a paper acknowledging some authority on the part of the Board of Directors, did you regard that as a change from the order which had been established and followed before that?"

A. I considered it an absolutely unwarranted assumption of an authority that they had never had.

Q. And what did you believe or understand, and what were you advised as to whether that was a proper action on your part, in view of the terms of the Deed of Trust signed by Mrs. Eddy herself? A. I considered they had no right to any such authority or power.

Q. Now, the next "Whereas": "Whereas Mr. Rowlands and other persons acting with him, including several eminent lawyers wastefully employed, have set up said Deed of Trust against the By-Laws and government of The Mother Church, and have threatened this board with litigation if this board exercise its right and power to remove any of said trustees." I will ask you, first, whether you regarded the board as having the right and power, or whether you were advised that the board did have the right and power to remove any one of the trustees merely because they would not sign this paper? A. I would not sign this paper? A. I don't quite catch the question.

Q. Did you understand, or were you advised, that the Board of Directors had a right to remove a trustee or the Board of Trustees, merely because they would not sign this paper? A. Certainly not.

Mr. Krauthoff—Excuse me. I didn't quite understand the answer. You mean you were not advised, or that the board did not have a right?

The Witness—The board did not have a right.

Q. Did you understand at all that you or the trustees set up the Deed of Trust against the By-Laws and government of The Mother Church? A. We never did any such thing, and never contemplated such a thing.

Q. Or had you threatened the Board of Directors with litigation in case the Board of Directors exercised any right or power that they had, of any sort or description? A. We never made a threat of any kind.

Q. The next "Whereas," "Whereas it has become evident that Mr. Rowlands has allowed a sense of self-interest to interfere with the interests of Christian Science; that he has become self-assertive, contentious, and disposed to make trouble without regard to consequences." Had you noticed anything in Mr. Rowlands' behavior or attitude, in anything that he said or did, indicating that he had become self-assertive or contentious or disposed to make trouble? A. I had not.

Q. What was his attitude and demeanor, as you observed it, in the discharge of his duties as trustee? A. One of the greatest friendliness to all concerned in everything.

Q. Was his manner gentle and kindly, or was he ugly and disputive? A. Always kindly.

Q. Did you ever hear him in any of the discussions speak in a way that could possibly be regarded as contentious or self-assertive? A. Not at all.

Q. I mean in any of the board meetings. A. He expressed himself strongly, as we all did.

Q. But not contentiously? A. Not at all.

Q. Any more strongly than the directors did? A. No. I think it was a mutual contest.

Q. Did you notice anything in what he did or said indicating a gratification of any self-interest? A. The very reverse of that.

Q. The suggestion is offered that Mr. Rowlands had other interests which prevented him from giving sufficient time and attention to the business of the Publishing Society. Were you in a position to observe how he discharged his duties as trustee? A. I certainly was.

Q. Did you notice any lack of attention or any failure to give the time necessary to the proper discharge of his duties? A. He gave all the time that was necessary.

Q. In point of fact, when he was invited to the board did you know that he

I have it on anything that I have. Is it the same date as the date of the letter, March 25?

Mr. Whipple—When was it filed?

Mr. Oden—The bill was filed on March 25.

Mr. Whipple—It was filed on this day, if your Honor please, on March 25. A subpoena was issued on that day, and an ex parte interim injunction was issued. I will offer a letter which the directors caused to be sent to Mr. Watts, the business manager, although it is not exactly in the line of the correspondence which I have been offering, which was for the purpose of showing what the sole reason for removal was.

"The Christian Science Board of Directors,"

"Boston, Massachusetts."

"Mr. John R. Watts, Business Manager,"

"The Christian Science Publishing Society,"

"Boston, Mass."

"Dear Mr. Watts:

"I am instructed by the Christian Science Board of Directors to notify you that on Monday, March 17, The Christian Science Board of Directors, acting under the authority of Art. XXV, Secs. 3 and 5, of The Mother Church Manual, declared a vacancy on the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and notified Mr. Herbert W. Eustace and Mr. David B. Oden of the dismissal of Mr. Lamont Rowlands from membership in said Board of Trustees."

"The board now desires to call your attention to the fact that there is a vacancy on the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, which the directors have requested the remaining trustees to fill with a person suitable to the Board of Directors of The Mother Church. We feel that as an appointee of this board you should have this information."

"Sincerely yours,

(Signed) "CHAS. E. JARVIS,"

"Corresponding Secretary for the Christian Science Board of Directors."

[The letter of which the foregoing is a copy is marked Exhibit 31, R. H. J.]

The reply is as follows:

"March 19, 1919.

"The Christian Science Board of Directors,"

"Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,"

"Boston, Massachusetts."

"Dear Friends:

"Your letter of March 18, notifying me of your action in declaring a vacancy on the Board of Trustees of Mr. Lamont Rowlands, has been received and carefully noted."

"With best wishes,

"Sincerely yours,

(Signed) "JOHN R. WATTS,"

"Business Manager."

[The letter of which the foregoing is a copy is marked Exhibit 32, R. H. J.]

Q. Mr. Eustace, did you know, or was there called to your attention any valid or sound reason why Mr. Rowlands should not continue in his office as trustee under the Deed of Trust of Jan. 25, 1898, A. None at all.

Q. And you refused to elect any successor? A. Absolutely refused.

Q. The bill states that you believed, and therefore asserted, that the action was undertaken as an arbitrary and capricious attempt to exercise offensive power which did not exist. Did you actually believe that? A. I felt that it was for no other purpose than that.

Q. And that the action was undertaken for the purpose of extending the power of the directors individually or collectively into a domain purposely excluded from their jurisdiction by the specific provisions which the donor caused to be inserted in said trust instrument—

Mr. Krauthoff—We object to that question.

Q. And thus—let us finish the question—and thus create an absolute oligarchy in control of the great Christian Science movement which its Founder and Leader never intended, and against which she specifically provided in creating the trust under which the plaintiffs are acting—

Mr. Krauthoff—Just a moment. We object.

Mr. Whipple—I have not finished the question.

Mr. Krauthoff—I understand, but the witness always answers before the objection is made.

Mr. Whipple—Just wait for Mr. Krauthoff to object.

The Master—Do not answer until I tell you to please.

Q. I ask you whether you did believe the facts stated in your bill that you verified by your oath, those facts which I have just recited.

Mr. Krauthoff—I object to the question as leading in form, and for the further reason that the belief of the witness is immaterial.

The Master—I suppose that it will go no further than to show that what he did was done in good faith.

Mr. Krauthoff—He has not the power to refuse obedience to the Manual in good faith. The Manual made it his duty to elect another trustee. Now, that Manual either bound him or did not bind him, and his good faith in refusing to follow the Manual of The Mother Church is not a defense against the violation of it.

The Master—I think that we will take his answer subject to objection.

Mr. Whipple—Let me suggest that the case that is being tried is not a violation of the Manual; that would be a side issue. The Court has no jurisdiction over that.

The Master—We cannot settle that now.

Mr. Krauthoff—No.

Mr. Whipple—I quite agree, Your Honor.

The Master—I would not open up that discussion now. I think I will allow the witness to answer for the purpose that I have indicated, subject to your objection.

Mr. Krauthoff—Of course we do not accept the statement of Mr. Whipple that the Court has no jurisdiction over the Manual. A. I did.

Q. Now, did you before filing the bill receive information as to what the directors proposed to do by way

of carrying into effect their declared purpose to supervise and to control the affairs of the publication society?

The Witness—May I hear that question in full again? (The question is read.)

A. Yes.

Q. From whom? A. From various sources.

Q. Did you learn of any statement they made as to what they would do to the publication society in case—

Mr. Krauthoff—We—excuse me—

The Master—Just a minute. Wait before you answer.

The Witness—I will.

Q.—In case you did not comply with their wishes in respect of either resigning or acknowledging the authority of the directors?

Mr. Krauthoff—We object to that unless it came directly from one of the directors to the plaintiff testifying.

Mr. Whipple—We are offering this merely on the matter of good faith, in respect of these allegations.

The Master—Yes, but that might bring out the statement of some third person.

Mr. Whipple—We should not claim that any statement by a third person had any probative effect as to the fact that was stated. We are offering this for this purpose—for instance, the knowledge of the threat which is alleged in the bill, that they would make the publication society an empty shell, came to us directly from a person to whom they had made the threat.

The Master—Can you not call him?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor, I am proposing to do that, but I did not want to have to recall Mr. Eustace later to say that they heard it; but I am perfectly willing to take that course if it will save objection.

The Master—That, perhaps, makes it a mere question of the order of proof, and, upon your statement that you propose to prove statements by the directors to a person not yet named, the witness may answer the question now put.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. From whom? A. I learned of it from two sources.

Q. What were they? A. One through the business statement made to our business manager; and the other directly from the directors themselves, but not in the same way; it was inferred from what they said.

Q. Do you remember what they said from which you inferred it? A. Well, the substance—I can give you the substance of it.

Q. Yes, that is right. A. The substance of what they said was to the effect that the publishing buildings belonged to them, and that if it became necessary they would publish periodicals of their own, and that to me inferred that it would make The Christian Science Publishing Society as formed by Mrs. Eddy an empty shell.

Q. Then what did the business manager state had been said to him by the directors? A. In substance, that they had said that they would make it an empty shell.

Q. Yes, sir, would make the Publishing Society an empty shell? A. The Publishing Society an empty shell.

Q. There are certain figures of income set out in the Bill in Equity as having been paid over, on pages 10 and 11. Do you know from your personal examination of the accounts or in the ordinary course of business that for the six months ending Oct. 1, 1918, a sum in excess of \$450,000 was paid over by the trustees to the directors, in two different capacities, as earnings and dividends from the conduct of the trust? A. I do.

Mr. Krauthoff—We object to that question, if Your Honor please, because the directors were not acting in two different capacities. The bill in that respect is in error. A part of the directors are part of the trustees under Mrs. Eddy's will.

Mr. Whipple—Well, I meant to the defendants in the two capacities.

The Witness—I do.

Mr. Whipple—That may be corrected, and make it defendants instead of directors. I am glad that we have an accurate and prompt censorship on these things; then we shall get our statements very correct.

Mr. Krauthoff—We object to the question, because the payment to the trustees under Mrs. Eddy's will included Mr. Fernald as a trustee, who is not a defendant in this case.

Mr. Whipple—Don't you think really that is pretty technical, in view of the fact that it all went for the extension and the development of the Christian Science movement?

Mr. Krauthoff—No, I do not.

Mr. Whipple—Or, at least, we assume it did. We haven't looked over your accounts; we assume and certainly hope it did—that did not go for incidental expenses of another sort.

Mr. Krauthoff—Such as you are indulging in now.

Mr. Whipple—I beg pardon?

Mr. Krauthoff—Such as the trustees also are indulging in now.

Mr. Whipple—Oh, no; I am not referring to that.

The Master—I would not let this discussion go too far at the present stage.

Mr. Krauthoff—The point we wanted to make about it is this, if Your Honor please. The plaintiffs in this case have two relationships, one to the Board of Directors of The Mother Church, to whom they pay the net profits of the business; one to the trustees under the will of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, to whom they pay a part of the expense of conducting their own business. Now, they have mingled those two things into one lump sum, and we point it out in our answer, and they still adhere to the claim that they produced all this as profits.

The Master—You will have an opportunity to show that.

Mr. Whipple—What Mr. Krauthoff has said is, I think, substantially correct. There are two different capacities in which that money has been received, but the essential fact that the trustees have collected it as profits and turned it over to promote this great movement is the only thing that we regard as very material; and the answer I find on looking at it practically admits that. Whether it is paid

over in two capacities or how it goes to carry out this great purpose, is of very little consequence to us. If anyone can find any comfort in the fact that it goes in two different ways, I will be very glad to have them. There are no further questions of Mr. Eustace.

Cross-Examination

Q. (By Mr. Krauthoff) Mr. Eustace, have you the records of the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society with you? A. We have.

Q. How far back do they go? A. I think you asked for 1898, and we brought them all.

Q. Now, will you be good enough to turn to the proceedings of The Christian Science Publishing Society which relate to the manner in which Edward P. Bates was, on or about Sept. 8, 1898, succeeded as a trustee under the instrument by Thomas W. Hatten.

Mr. Whipple—While that is being looked up, may I ask what the pertinency of that is?

Mr. Krauthoff—The pertinency of it is in support of the first paragraph of the defendants' answer.

Mr. Whipple—What part of it?

Mr. Krauthoff—Why, the first paragraph of the defendants' answer, in the second sentence.

Mr. Whipple—What does it say?

Mr. Krauthoff—"And said defendants aver that the said Edward P. Bates was, on or about Sept. 8, 1898, duly succeeded as trustee under the said instrument by Thomas W. Hatten."

Mr. Whipple—That has all gone in.

Mr. Krauthoff—I haven't seen it.

Mr. Whipple—Oh, on the contrary, we put it in one of the very first things. You were objecting to it, then, you know, but it was ruled in. It all appears on the back of the Trust Deed.

Mr. Krauthoff—Oh, that is not what I am asking about; the Trust Deed is not the record of it.

Mr. Whipple—Well, that makes no difference; it has been so testified.

Mr. Krauthoff—We made the objection to the Trust Deed, if Your Honor please, because that was not the proper record of it, and at the time it was said that we would have an opportunity to go into that.

Mr. Whipple—Isn't your question really what you indicated, that you wanted to show how he was elected? Well, now, how is that material?

Mr. Krauthoff—Well, it is material in this case for this reason, if Your Honor please, if the plaintiffs' contention of this Deed of Trust be true the plaintiffs are not the trustees under the instrument.

Mr. Whipple—Who are?

Mr. Krauthoff—And they have stated themselves out of court.

Mr. Whipple—Who are the trustees in that case?

Mr. Krauthoff—My judgment is that Mr. Neal and Mr. Hatten and Mr. McKenzie would be.

Mr. Whipple—Well, I could not see how.

The Master—I think that the defendants have the right to put in the record under the pleadings here if they insist upon it.

Mr. Krauthoff—I have no hesitancy in stating the legal theory now.

The Master—I would not do it now. Put in the evidence and then we will hear about the effect of it later.

Q. What have you, Mr. Eustace? A. The first minute is the record of the Deed of Trust: "I hereby create a Board of Trustees, namely, Edward P. Bates, James A. Neal, and William P. McKenzie." It starts with the gift to The Mother Church and then goes on with the Deed of Trust.

Q. May I see that? I don't want to see anything that I am not entitled to see. A. You can see anything, so far as I know.

Mr. Krauthoff—We offer the first document in this record: "A gift to The Mother Church and a grant of trusteeship."

Mr. Whipple—Just a moment. This, if Your Honor please, is not covered by what was stated before. He now asks for the record as to how the trustees were elected. Now this is something entirely different; I do not know what it is; but it is for our interest that we should not have a lot of things that are not material. I would be entirely glad if Your Honor would cast your eye over it and if you think it is admissible we will accept your decision without objection.

Mr. Krauthoff—It is, if Your Honor please, a variation from the question that I asked.

The Master—Why not follow out the question you asked first?

Mr. Krauthoff—Very well.

Q. Can you find the record of Mr. Bates' succession by Mr. Hatten on or about Sept. 8, 1898—I am advised. A. At Sept. 8. Shall I read this?

Q. If you will be good enough. A. "Sept. 9, 1898. Regular meeting of the Board of Trustees convened at 10 a. m. The first order of business was the resignation of Mr. Bates, which was accepted by the Board."

"Rev. William P. McKenzie and James A. Neal, My Dear Board of Trustees: I hereby appoint Thomas W. Hatten to fill the vacancy on your board. With love, Mary Baker Eddy."

"In accordance with the above appointment, Mr. Hatten was called upon to take his place on the Board of Trustees and instructions were given to the business manager to have the new name placed on the pay roll at this date."

Q. Now, can you turn to the record of Oct. 22, 1898, with respect to Mr. Neal being succeeded by someone, according to the record? A. You only want what is germane to that subject?

Q. Certainly, yes. A. "Oct. 22, 1898. Special meeting convened at 10 a. m. Present, Messrs. Hatten, Neal, and McKenzie. The following letter from our Leader is put on record:

"Pleasant View, Concord, New Hampshire, Oct. 13, 1898. Beloved C. S. Trustees: In accordance with Mr. James Neal's willingness and my own desire that he devote his entire time to the great work of Christian Science healing, in which he has been very successful, and which is one of the great needs of

the period, I hereby request that this board give him an honorable discharge, with my thanks for his faithful discharge of his obligations as a member of this board, and that you elect Mr. Joseph Clark to fill the vacancy. With love, Mother, Mary Baker Eddy."

Q. And does the record show any appointment of Mr. Clark, or was that letter treated as the appointment of some one else? This appointment having been thus made in accordance with Sec. 10 of the Deed of Trust, it only remained to notify Mr. Clark and invite him to take his place as a member of the board, which was done."

Q. That is, Sec. 10 of the Deed of Trust reads: "Whenever a vacancy shall occur in said trusteeship for any cause, I reserve the right to fill the same by appointment, if I shall so desire, so long as I may live; but if I do not elect to exercise this right, the trustees shall fill said vacancy."

Q. Accordingly, that was done? A. Evidently.

Q. I find it here that on or about Sept. 25, 1906, Joseph B. Clark departed this life. See what you can find with respect to the succession of Mr. Clark, Sept. 25, 1906? A. "Sept. 18, 1906. Regular meeting of the Board of Trustees convened at 9:30 a. m. Members present, Messrs. Hatten and McKenzie. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. Applications for cards and church notices received and passed upon for publication. No. Just what relates to Mr. Clark. A. "A communication dated Sept. 14 was received from our Leader in which she declined to make the selection of some one to fill the vacancy on the Board of Trustees and requested the remaining trustees to do so. After careful consideration of the matter Mr. A. V. Stewart of Chicago was thought of as a suitable man to fill the vacancy, and a letter was written and sent to our Leader to that effect for her approval."

Q. Did that letter come back—was there an approval of it? A. It will be in another meeting.

Q. Before we pass that, does the record show that Mr. Clark died? A. Yes; there is a notice, I think. Yes. Do you will, please. A. "Sept. 10, 1906. Special meeting of the Board of Trustees convened at 10 a. m. Members present, Messrs. McKenzie and Hatten. The following minute was adopted: 'Our brother Joseph B. Clark having passed away—Do you want that?'

Q. No, I do not care for it in full, just the fact that he had passed away. A. Had passed away.

Q. The date? A. Sept. 10, 1906.

Q. Now then, turn to the—

Mr. Whipple—Pardon me; you are asked to give the full statement.

Mr. Krauthoff—I would be very glad to have him read it through.

Mr. Whipple—With regard to the election or selection of a successor.

The Witness—Yes. I have got that further on here.

Mr. Whipple—Well, I understand that is what you are asked for.

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes, certainly. Now—

The Witness—Well, just a minute.

Mr. Krauthoff—I beg pardon.

A. "Sept. 20, 1906. Special meeting of the Board of Trustees convened at 9:30 a. m. Members present, Messrs. McKenzie and Hatten. A communication was received from our Leader endorsing the nomination of Mr. A. V. Stewart of Chicago as a member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the passing away of our good brother and faithful worker, Mr. Joseph B. Clark. A letter was written and sent Mr. Stewart, advising him of his nomination."

Q. You knew Mr. Stewart? A. I did.

Q. And you knew of his passing away in March, 1919? A. I did; I heard of it.

Q. It was so stated in your periodicals? A. Yes.

Q. Now, turn to Jan. 6, 1908, with respect to the resignation of Mr. Stewart. A. Do you want the whole of this?

Q. Yes. A. (Reading): "Jan. 4, 1908. Special meeting of the Board of Trustees convened at 11:45 a. m., all members present. Mr. Stewart announced that he received appointment as a director on condition of resigning from the Board of Trustees, and after discussion of the situation presented his resignation, which was accepted with regret for the loss of his brotherly fellowship in work, and with congratulations because of the new appointment for service. The remaining trustees conferred and presented the case to the Leader, according to the Manual, asking her if she wished to exercise her reserved right to fill the vacancy by appointment, indicating that in case she did not exercise this right they would ask her approval of their election of Mr. W. D. McCrackan, at present a Reader of The Mother Church, but with only five months to serve, expecting from him good assistance in connection with the increasing scope of our periodicals and general literature, and especially in connection with German and foreign work."

Mr. Whipple—May I ask the date of that?

The Witness—Jan. 4, 1908.

Mr. Whipple—May I ask, does the record show who made it a condition of his being appointed director that he should not also be trustee?

The Witness—No, it does not show.

Q. Now, is there a record there of the appointment of Mr. McCrackan? A. (Reading):

"Jan. 6, 1908. Special meeting of the trustees convened at 10:20 a. m., and the following letter was received from our Leader:

"Pleasant View, Jan. 5, 1908. Messrs. William P. McKenzie and Thomas W. Hatten,

"Beloved Students:

"I highly approve of Mr. W. D. McCrackan to fill the vacancy as trustee of the Publishing Society."

"Lovingly yours,

"MARY B. EDDY."

"The trustees then formally elected

Mr. W. D. McCrackan and invited him to be present at their meeting."

Q. Turn to Jan. 19, 1908, with respect to Mr. McCrackan and Judge Smith.

Mr. Whipple—May I suggest that I am informed that you look back in April to find the inception of that change, April 17.

The Witness—April 17?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, that is right.

A. (Reading): "April 16, 1908.

"Regular meeting convened and opened in the regular way. Present: Messrs. McKenzie and Hatten. The resignation of Mr. McCrackan presented to the chairman under date of April 9, and held one week for consideration, was accepted, with regret."

Q. Then what does the record next show? It was June, I believe, that Judge Smith's appointment was accepted, was it? His signature is on the date of June 19, 1908? A. June 18, 1908.

Q. What does the record show?

A. (Reading): "Special meeting convened at 10 a. m. Present, Messrs. McKenzie and Hatten. The question of filling the vacancy on the board was considered, and it was agreed to nominate Judge Clifford P. Smith and submit his name to our Leader for approval. A letter to this effect was drafted and typewritten, to be delivered today. It was agreed to—that is another matter."

Q. Now, find the answer. A. (Reading): "Meeting adjourned at noon, and at 3:45 p. m. again convened to receive report of our Leader's action brought by Mr. McKenzie. Of the nomination she said 'I approve.' Consequently the trustees found the way clear to elect Judge Smith a trustee to fill the vacancy on the board. A letter was prepared and sent to the new incumbent, inviting him to enter upon his new duties."

Q. The next record we seem to have is Sept. 12, 1911.

Mr. Whipple—Wouldn't it be proper to have the letter which Mr. McKenzie wrote on that subject to Mrs. Eddy?

Mr. Krauthoff—I would be very glad to.

Mr. Whipple—Have you it there?

The Witness—No.

Mr. Whipple—Is it in the record?

The Witness—I don't think it is. I don't see it

cuted at or about the time of the transaction in question. We are not agreed that it is not admissible. We claim it is not admissible, but it is conclusive evidence that this is a gift to The Mother Church.

Mr. Whipple—Well, now, then, I don't understand that it is so admitted. I understand that the purpose is to show by this collateral instrument that the deed to the trustees of the property therein conveyed is really not a deed to the trustees, but a gift of the property therein described to The Mother Church. Is that it?

Mr. Krauthoff—No, I do not admit that this is a collateral instrument. This is an instrument executed by Mary Baker Eddy, the grantor, on the 15th day of January, 1898. It is direct and controlling.

The Master—If the defendants offer it, I think it had better go in, subject to the objection and on the terms which I have stated, and we had better discuss other matters relating to it further on.

Mr. Whipple—Then we don't need to take any formal exception, because as I understand it, Your Honor will very likely deal with it later.

The Master—Yes. Mr. Whipple—Or perhaps it would be sufficient merely to reserve our rights with regard to its ultimate admissibility, in case it should be later considered.

The Master—Quite so. Mr. Bates—Let me make this one suggestion, to make sure that Your Honor has the date right: I understood Your Honor to say the date of the other deed was June 25.

The Master—Jan. 25. Mr. Bates—It is Jan. 25. This was 30 days before that.

The Master—All right. Go on.

A. (Reading):

"A Gift to The Mother Church, and A Grant of Trusteeship."

"My Beloved Students:—"

"I appreciate your uniform loyalty and courtesy to me, who desire to know no partiality for one more than another of Christian Scientists, but to earnestly consider the welfare of all. I have asked for a small band of Trustees, and as I believe a strong board; one is a business man, another a doctor, and still another a scholar. I now recommend that these trustees continue at present the efficient service of Mr. Joseph Armstrong as the business manager of the publishing house, for the benefit of The Mother Church in Boston, Mass. Please to hand an attested copy of this letter and document to the editors of The Christian Science Journal for publication in the February number of The Christian Science Journal."

"With love,"

"MARY BAKER G. EDDY."

Mr. Streeter—What is the date of that? I didn't hear it.

Mr. Whipple—It isn't dated.

The Witness—There is no date to it.

Q. This letter you have read. Now, will you read the document that follows the letter?

Mr. Whipple—Now, just pause a moment. Where is the original of this letter? A copy cannot be admitted until the original is accounted for. Do you know, sir?

Mr. Krauthoff—Why, the original of the letter is in the possession of The Mother Church.

Mr. Whipple—Then I think you had better produce it.

Mr. Krauthoff—No. It is admissible against these plaintiffs, because they have written it on their own records.

Mr. Whipple—I pray Your Honor's judgment as to that. There are no records, these are not official records in any way. Anything that any one of these gentlemen write would be admissible against them, but this is written by somebody else.

Mr. Krauthoff—It is written in the records of the trustees at the time Jan. 15, 1898, the predecessors in title of the plaintiffs; and we offer that record from their own records.

Mr. Whipple—We do not understand that these are official records.

Mr. Krauthoff—It is not a question of their being official records.

The Master—We have gone into their records for some purposes, I think, and it appears that this is a part of them.

Mr. Whipple—Yes.

The Master—I think we had better go on and complete the reading of what is now offered.

Mr. Whipple—Very well.

The Witness—(Reading): "The following is the document above referred to, as prepared by its author for intended publication in the February number of The Christian Science Journal."

"Deed of Trust of The Christian Science Publishing Society."

"I hereby create a Board of Trustees, namely Edward P. Bates, James A. Neal, and William P. McKenzie, all of them being residents of Boston, Massachusetts, for the purpose of intrusting to the aforesaid persons The Christian Science Journal, and all moneys, subscription list, real estate, or whatever other property is connected therewith at this date. This property is only to be held in trust by the above-named persons for the purpose of carrying on the business which has been conducted by The Christian Science Publishing Society at Boston, Massachusetts. The net proceeds accruing from sales of The Christian Science Journal, and the literature connected therewith, after deducting therefrom semi-annually the salary for each of these trustees—shall, by the treasurer of the trustees for the publishing house of The Mother Church, be immediately handed over to the treasurer of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, to be applied to the use and for the benefit of this Church. I retain my ownership of The Christian Science Journal. It shall be copyrighted in my name during my so-called natural life, and the above-named Church shall receive the benefits derived therefrom; but thereafter the copyright, and the aforesaid Christian Science Journal shall become the property of this Church. No member of this Board of Trustees shall be empowered to conduct the business that pertains to the board without the knowledge and consent of the majority of its members. For the faithful per-

formance of this trust each of the above-named trustees or their successors shall, from the date hereof, receive a salary of \$1000, payable semi-annually, beginning at the date of this trusteeship. The Christian Science Journal shall not descend to my heirs or assigns; but it shall continue a benefit until it becomes a gift to The Mother Church—unless, for some reason, I shall, over my own signature and handwriting, withdraw it. If, for any reason, a member of this board becomes incapacitated to transact the duties of his office, his place shall by a majority vote of the board, subject to my approval (or by myself if I see fit so to decide), be declared vacant, and the remaining members shall at once proceed to elect a new member to fill the vacancy. No candidate shall be eligible to this position unless it can be shown that he or she is at the time of election a true and loyal Christian Scientist."

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this fifteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord 1898.

Witness, FRED N. LADD,

HENRY W. STEVENS)

(Seal)

(Signed) MARY BAKER G. EDDY.

Q. When did you first know of that document, Mr. Eustace? A. I never have known of this document.

Q. Known of that record. A. Some time after I came here.

Q. In 1913? A. I don't know whether it was in 1913, but sometime then I learned of it.

Q. Was the copy of that document included in the documents that you submitted to your counsel for an opinion of counsel as to the rights of trustees? A. Yes, I don't think so; I don't think it was.

Q. Coming back to your own election or appointment as trustee in 1912, have you any knowledge of any proceedings in any court of record in Massachusetts appointing you as trustee under the instrument of Jan. 25, 1898? A. Have I any knowledge? I didn't get that, Mr. Krauthoff. (The question last put is read to the witness.) No.

Q. And do you have any knowledge of any with respect to the appointment of Mr. Ogden or Mr. Rowlands, in 1917? A. No.

Q. Or do you know of any proceeding in any court, accepting the resignation of Mr. McKenzie or Mr. Merritt or Mr. Neal? A. No.

Q. Or any of the trustees, so far as you know? A. No.

Q. Before you came to Boston to be a trustee in The Christian Science Publishing Society, you had become a member of The Mother Church? A. I had.

Q. And you were familiar with the provisions of its Manual? A. I was.

Q. Of its Church Manual. I believe you have heretofore testified that that was the spiritual direction to the members of The Mother Church? A. I have.

Q. You were familiar with the provisions contained in Sec. 5 of Art. XXV, on page 81? It is not in that, Your Honor. It is in the Church Manual.

The Master—It is quoted in the pleadings here somewhere, is it not?

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes, but I thought that it would be easier for you to find it in the Manual.

The Master—Go on.

Q. "Sec. 5. A person who is not accepted by the Pastor Emeritus and the Christian Science Board of Directors as suitable, shall in no manner be connected with publishing her books, nor with editing or publishing The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, Der Herold der Christian Science, nor with The Christian Science Publishing Society."

You knew of that provision in the Manual at the time that you were advised of your selection as a member of the Board of Trustees?

Mr. Whipple—Just a moment. May we have Your Honor's direction or ruling with reference to the use of the Manual? The claim is broadly made that the terms of the Manual control the trustees with reference to their duties. The claim, as Your Honor has observed, is that the duties of the trustees in their legal aspects are entirely controlled by the instrument itself. The defendants claim that the deed itself may be modified, and was modified, by the subsequent statement in the Manual. We claim that such a legal proposition cannot be; that it is not sound. Now, the question thus being defined, at some time a ruling is necessary, and if Your Honor will give us your direction as to how that question may be raised, and when it will be dealt with, and the manner in which it will be dealt with, it will be very helpful at this stage of the proceedings. Of course our contention is that the trustees have acted strictly in accordance with the Manual, because of the reference to or incorporation of the trust deed in the Manual; but we say that that is not a matter with which the Court is concerned, or which it can take into consideration; that we cannot go into it in Court on account of the rule of law, which we may assume that the donor in this grant well knew, that an irrevocable instrument of this sort cannot be revoked or modified by any subsequent declarations. I invite or ask for Your Honor's direction, which will control the whole hearing and make it unnecessary to interrupt further by discussions.

Mr. Krauthoff—Mr. Whipple at this time, if Your Honor please.

The Master—I would like to know just what you ask me to do now, Mr. Whipple.

Mr. Whipple—Well, what we desire is to have at some time a ruling made in accordance with what we understand to be the law that, for the purposes of this proceeding, any statements in the Manual which attempt to qualify the deed are not admissible; and that is what they are trying to put in now, and therefore that the evidence would be excluded.

The Master—Have I everything before me at this stage that is necessary for the purposes of a final ruling on that question?

Mr. Krauthoff—Your Honor has just touched the surface of it. That is what

this lawsuit is about, whether this Manual is in this Court room or whether it is not. Mr. Whipple is saying that this Manual is not in this Court room. I understand that that is—

The Master—No, no. He does not quite say that.

Mr. Krauthoff—I understood him this morning to say that this Court has no jurisdiction of the Manual; and to create here a legal aspect to this situation.

The Master—I am dealing now with the Manual as a matter of evidence, and I want to find out whether I have everything before me that is necessary for the purposes of making a ruling.

Mr. Whipple—What I say is, and I will repeat it merely because you (Mr. Krauthoff) do not seem to understand it, although I have stated it as clearly as I know how to state it: These trustees have conformed to the Manual as Christian Scientists, absolutely.

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes.

Mr. Whipple—But that is of no consequence in the construction of this deed one way or the other. That is important in their relations with the Christian Science movement, and that alone. The question here is not that, and the Court cannot determine it, because it is not in the pleadings. The Court will determine here as to whether they have conformed with the Deed of Trust, which has not been and cannot be, as a legal proposition, affected or modified in any way by any subsequent declarations of the donor; and those subsequent declarations, if any, must have been made with a knowledge on the part of the donor that the deed Mrs. Eddy had made was irrevocable. That is our position with regard to it. And you, by saying that by subsequent words, Mrs. Eddy, with all the wisdom she had, understood that what she had done was irrevocable, impeach her wisdom and judgment, and you ought not to do it!

Mr. Krauthoff—Now, if Your Honor please, Mr. Whipple has stated very clearly the fundamental error which animates the bringing of this lawsuit, and that is that when the trustees bring a lawsuit they cease to be Christian Scientists, and cease to be bound by the Manual of the Founder of the religion of Christian Science. Now, our contention, if Your Honor please, about that is this, that upon the whole evidence which will be introduced in this case this Manual will be in this Court room, as it is everywhere else on earth, the controlling authority with respect to Christian Scientists; and these plaintiffs claim to be such. It cannot be disposed of at this time without the presentation of evidence and argument that would practically suspend the hearing on this case. The Manual is here, and it is to be enforced against these plaintiffs as long as they claim to be Christian Scientists; and when they cease to be Christian Scientists they cease to be trustees.

The Master—I hardly feel prepared to make any final ruling at this stage on that question that you suggest. I think that we shall have to get all the evidence in before we can satisfactorily deal with that question. This is the Manual. Nobody disputes that it is the Manual; nobody disputes what the contents are; and the witness testifies that they are all known to him. Now, it does not seem necessary to call his attention to paragraphs in the Manual at any great length. I do not see why time should be taken up with that. You can refer later, for the purposes of argument, to anything that there is in the Manual that you desire.

Mr. Krauthoff—I had assumed, if Your Honor please, that if I read the provision in the Manual to which I was referring, it would enable Your Honor to understand more clearly the nature of the answer that I was seeking to elicit from the witness; and it is also—

The Master—Ask him if he is familiar with it. Can we not take it for granted that he is, if he says that he knows all that there is in the Manual.

Mr. Krauthoff—There is one other question, if Your Honor please, or one other statement that I would like to make. Those who follow this Manual lay it down as a precept that they must quote it, and not undertake to state it. That is another reason why I wished to read it, to try to be accurate.

Q. Are you familiar with Sec. 5 of Art. XXV of the Manual, which relates to the suitability of the persons connected with The Christian Science Publishing Society?

The Master—My question was whether there was any necessity of asking him that, if he says that he is familiar with the whole Manual?

Mr. Krauthoff—Oh, very well. I was trying to make a point that I was going to follow up with a letter from Mr. Eustace. The letter is meaningless unless I point out in the Manual the provision under which it comes.

The Master—There is no objection to your pointing it out, but why read it in full?

Mr. Krauthoff—I will have that letter marked.

Mr. Whipple—What is this? Let me look at it.

[The paper referred to is passed to Mr. Whipple for inspection.]

Mr. Krauthoff—It is on page 81, Sec. 5.

The Master—You offer that in connection with a letter.

Mr. Krauthoff—I offer that as the basis of a question upon which I hope to offer a letter written by Mr. Eustace.

The Master—Well, now, why not proceed to put your question?

Mr. Krauthoff—Mr. Whipple is examining the letter.

The Master—Oh, yes. All right.

Mr. Whipple—It does not seem to me that the letter is admissible for any proper purpose, but I accept Your Honor's suggestion that you can deal better with the matters when they are more fully before you. Therefore let it be taken with the reservation of our rights that I have heretofore suggested.

Q. You saw that letter, Mr. Eustace?

A. No, I did not, but then I—

Q. It is over your signature? A. (After examining the letter.) Yes; I wrote that letter.

Mr. Krauthoff. (Reading):

"Sept. 30, 1912."

"The Christian Science Board of Directors."

"The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts."

"Dear Friends:—"

"I want to express my sincere appreciation of your unanimous and cordial acceptance of my appointment by the Board of Trustees to fill the vacancy on that board caused by Mr. James A. Neal's resignation on assuming his larger duties as a member of the Christian Science Board of Directors."

"I feel deeply the honor and privilege of this appointment, for I know that it means increased opportunities for working for our cause in a broader and more far-reaching way, and I thank you for making my acceptance of this appointment possible by your approval thereof."

"It will be my earnest purpose to act in all matters as a genuine Christian and Christian Scientist should, and I know, because God alone is Mind, I shall not falter or fail in any work He may give me to do."

"I expect to take my place on the board Dec. 2."

"With kindest remembrances. Believe me,"

"Very sincerely yours,"

"HERBERT W. EUSTACE."

[The letter of which the foregoing is a copy is marked Exhibit 34, R. H. J.]

Q. Now, Mr. Eustace, in this letter you refer to the expression "our cause." What do you understand to be "our cause" as used in this letter?

A. The Christian Science movement as a whole.

Q. The Christian Science movement as a whole. And you were writing to the Christian Science Board of Directors about becoming a trustee in the Publishing Society as a part of the Christian Science movement as a whole? A. Yes.

Q. You say here, "I thank you for making my acceptance of this appointment possible by your approval." What did the approval of the Board of Directors have to do with your becoming a trustee under this instrument?

A. When I was on here in September I came on earth, the controlling authority with respect to Christian Scientists; and these plaintiffs claim to be such. It cannot be disposed of at this time without the presentation of evidence and argument that would practically suspend the hearing on this case. The Manual is here, and it is to be enforced against these plaintiffs as long as they claim to be Christian Scientists; and when they cease to be Christian Scientists they cease to be trustees.

Q. What did the approval of the Board of Directors have to do with your becoming a trustee? A. Not one solitary thing!

Q. Not one solitary thing? A. Not one solitary thing.

Q. Despite the provision in the Manual, to which your attention was called, that no person not deemed suitable by the Board of Directors shall be connected with The Christian Science Publishing Society?

Mr. Whipple—It does not say that in the Manual. You had better read it rather than attempt to quote it.

Mr. Krauthoff—I shall be very glad to read it.

"A person who is not accepted by the Pastor Emeritus and the Christian Science Board of Directors as suitable—"

Mr. Whipple—"and the Christian Science Board of Directors—"

Mr. Bates—You asked him to read it, didn't you?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, but he was slurring over the important word in it, the word "and."

Mr. Bates—Let us have your interpolations in Italics.

Mr. Krauthoff—"A person who is not accepted by the Pastor Emeritus and the Christian Science Board of Directors as suitable, shall in no manner be connected with publishing her books, nor with editing or publishing The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, Der Herold der Christian Science, nor with The Christian Science Publishing Society."

Q. Notwithstanding that provision in the Manual, you say that the approval of the Board of Directors of your election as trustee was of no force or effect whatever? A. I should have paid no attention to that as applying to the trustees, anyway.

Q. Why not? A. Because the Board of Trustees is The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Q. Yes; but the Board of Directors;—I asked about the approval by the Christian Science Board of Directors of your election as trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society. A. I would say that it had nothing whatever to do with it.

Q. Nothing to do with it? A. Nothing whatever.

Q. That was what you thought when you came here in 1912? A. Absolutely, except in so far as I have said.

Q. When you came to elect the successor of Mr. Hatten did you write to the directors about Mr. Merritt?

A. I did not.

Q. Did the trustees write? A. Not that I know of.

Q. Did Mr. McKenzie write to you knowledge? A. Not that I know of.

Q. Who first introduced Mr. Merritt to you? How did you come to select him? A. Oh, I had met Mr. Merritt years before.

Q. Did the directors participate in any way in the selection of Mr. Merritt as a trustee? A. Not that I am aware of.

Q. Not that I am aware of?

Q. Coming down to the selection of Mr. Ogden and Mr. Rowlands, in July, 1917, the board consisted of Mr. McKenzie, yourself (Mr. Eustace), and Mr. Merritt? A. Yes.

Q. And Mr. McLellan was a member of the Christian Science Board of Directors? A. He was.

Q. He passed away on the 17th of July, 1917? A. I don't know the date, but I believe that that is it.

Q. Did you have a conference with the Board of Directors then in respect to the situation caused by the passing of Mr. McLellan? A. I expect we did.

Q. You expect you did, do you? A. A conference about what?

Q. Well, the board elected Mr. McKenzie, the Board of Directors elected Mr. McKenzie, to be an editor to succeed Mr. McLellan, did it not?

A. I suppose he was notified of that if they did. He is the editor—

Q. Do you say that you were not notified of it? A. I really don't know now whether we were or not.

Q. Do you mean now to say that you did not know in July, 1917, that the Board of Directors elected William P. McKenzie editor of the Christian Science periodicals? A. I say that I believe that they did, and that he was notified.

Q. You say that you believe that they did? A. I can't say. I was not present at their meeting, and therefore I can't say whether they elected him or not.

Q. And you never received any letter telling you that they had? A. If I did, it is in the records. I don't know.

Q. At any rate, Mr. McKenzie became the editor? A. He did.

Q. And he resigned as a trustee? A. He did.

Q. Did you have any conference with the Board of Directors of The Mother Church with respect to the selection of Mr. Rowlands and Mr. Ogden? A. Not in respect to Mr. Rowlands, but in respect to Mr. Ogden's being business manager. We talked the matter over.

Q. How did his being business manager make any difference? A. Simply the fact that he was business manager, and they had, as you have stated with regard to electing Mr. McKenzie—I suppose that they had elected Mr. Ogden at their various meetings; I don't know about that, except as I was informed.

Q. Mr. Ogden was the business manager when you came to be a trustee? A. He was.

Q. And you think he was elected by the Christian Science Board of Directors? A. I don't know anything about that, Mr. Krauthoff.

Q. Now, coming down to the election of Mr. Rowlands and Mr. Ogden, what conferences, if any, did you have with the Christian Science Board of Directors in July, 1917, on that subject? A. I do not remember any conference about Mr. Rowlands.

Q. What conference did you have about Mr. Ogden? A. Just simply all as I have stated, that we had proposed to elect—Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Merritt myself intended to elect Mr. Ogden, and we were talking the thing over in conference.

Q. Now, don't you remember, Mr. Eustace, since your attention is called to it, that the Board of Directors of The Mother Church and the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society got together in July, 1917, and discussed the whole subject about Mr. McKenzie becoming editor, and Mr. Watts becoming business manager, and Mr. Ogden becoming a trustee, and Mr. Rowlands becoming a trustee, and that you took that up with the Board of Directors and worked it up together? A. No, I do not. Mr. Rowlands I do not remember being discussed at all. Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Merritt, and I talked it over together. He was on both boards. And I felt, as I expressed to Mr. Merritt, that Mr. McKenzie was one of the best scholars in our movement and would make an admirable editor.

Q. When did you first hear that Mr. McKenzie was to become the editor? A. I cannot tell you; I do not know.

Q. When did you employ him? A. I think about the 27th of July, or something like that.

Q. After he had been elected by the Christian Science Board of Directors? A. I suppose that they had done so. As I have said, I don't know whether they went through the form of election or not, or what took place. I was not present.

Q. You now call the provision of the Manual about electing editors a form of election? A. I what?

Q. You now call the provision in the Manual relating to the election of the editors the form of an election? A. All right.

Q. Is that your statement? A. I suppose if I said it was.

Q. Well, I just wanted to understand your statement. A. I can't state something that I was not present at, and therefore I don't know what took place or how it was done.

Q. I was calling your attention to the use of the word "form." In your direct examination, Mr. Eustace, Mr. Whipple asked you if you at all times were obedient to the directions of Mrs. Eddy that came to you in an authoritative form. Please state what you consider the authoritative form of Mrs. Eddy's directions to you as a trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society and as a plaintiff in this lawsuit? A. The most authoritative form that I can conceive of as coming to me as a trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society is the Deed of Trust which I accepted and signed.

Q. That is, you speak of the most authoritative form? A. That is to me

the most authoritative thing that I have had.

Q. What is the next? A. The whole of Mrs. Eddy's writings.

Q. Where do you include the Manual? A. In those writings.

Q. In those writings? A. Yes.

Q. So that the Manual is an authoritative direction to you? A. Certainly it is.

Q. Oh, certainly. Now we are getting along. To what extent is it? A. As I have said, it is the spiritual guide.

Q. Yes; but to what extent

Church itself? A. It has certain functions to perform.
Q. With respect to The Mother Church? A. With respect to its duties.

Q. S. That the powers of the Christian Science Board of Directors are not limited to those instruments conveying real estate? A. I cannot answer that question because it is not my business to do it.

Q. You are asked on direct examination if you knew of any document that made the Christian Science Board of Directors the governing board of the Christian Science denomination. You said you knew of none? A. I do not.

Mr. Whipple—Oh, if you will pardon me, I asked any instrument in which they were nominated as that, and all that. I merely wanted to bring out that they were arrogating to themselves new names that Mrs. Eddy had never authorized.

Mr. Krauthoff—You do not mean to say that they were not in truth and in fact the governing board of the Christian Science Church?

Mr. Whipple—I have said what I have said and you ought to be able to understand it. You misquoted my question and I was correcting you.

Mr. Krauthoff—I am glad to be corrected.

Mr. Whipple—That is right.

Q. What you mean is that you do not know of any instrument in which those precise words are used? A. I do not.

Q. Who is the governing board of this Christian Science denomination? A. Divine Principle.

Mr. Whipple—I pray Your Honor's judgment.

Mr. Krauthoff—I beg pardon?

The Master—I think he may answer; he seems ready to do so. A. Divine Principle.

Q. Divine Principle; and the Church Manual provides that the business of the Mother Church shall be transacted by a Christian Science Board of Directors. In your statement about separating these two you further continue, paragraph 4:

"The conception and plan of Mrs. Eddy for the promotion and extension of the religion of Christian Science, as taught by her, involves two general branches of activity. The first, the organization of churches for a study of the Bible and doctrinal truths of Christian Science as contained in Mrs. Eddy's textbook of Christian Science, 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures.' The second, by increasing the circulation throughout the world of publications containing the truths of Christian Science, for the purpose hereby of more effectually promoting and extending Christian Science."

Now, I understand your direct examination was that you had not intended to separate those two general branches of activity? A. Certainly not.

Q. Is it not a fact that they are so essentially intermingled that they are incapable of separation? A. For the welfare of the cause they must work cooperatively together.

Q. Have they not at all times since Jan. 25, 1898, been administered as one and the same thing? A. I do not know what you mean by administered.

Q. Well, you were a trustee, and you were administering the trust as a trustee? A. Well, I was administering the trust of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Q. And you have at all times treated it as a part of The Mother Church, prior to the advice by counsel? A. Working in cooperation with the Board of Directors.

Q. But, however it was done, it was all done as one and the same thing? A. The whole movement is one; we recognize it as one.

Q. The whole movement is one? A. Yes.

Q. All right. Now, we have agreed on that; the whole movement is one. A. Yes, absolutely.

Q. And of course, being a movement, it has to have a leader? A. Divine Principle.

Q. Divine Principle manifested to human consciousness in some form that is tangible? A. Through our Leader's writings.

Q. Certainly. Now, then, we have one Christian Science movement, so that the second verse of "Onward, Christian Soldiers" is the right reference in that verse that we were divided. The Master—We have not yet heard anything about "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

Mr. Whipple—I take it Your Honor is expected to take judicial notice of that stanza; there has nothing been said about it.

Q. Why did you say you took that out of the article—because of the inference that we were divided? A. The inference that we were divided, and not one.

Q. Then we are not to be divided? A. Certainly not.

Q. And we are one? A. We are one, absolutely.

Q. Well, that is fortunate. Now, in your bill you speak of putting the affairs of the Publishing Society separate and distinct, page 75 of the bill. You speak of Mrs. Eddy's purpose "to provide a management and control of the Publishing Society, separate and distinct from the management and control of The Mother Church." Now, that is your understanding of Mrs. Eddy's purpose? A. Absolutely.

Q. And you say that you have no thought of separating the management and control of the Publishing Society from the management and control of The Mother Church?

Mr. Whipple—That he has never said at all. He has said the management is distinct, but the movement was one.

Mr. Krauthoff—Your Honor will recall that in direct examination Mr. Eustace stated in response to Mr. Whipple's question, that he had never in any way attempted to separate the

Christian Science Publishing Society from The Mother Church.

Mr. Whipple—Now you are using the word "management."

The Witness—Yes.

Mr. Whipple—After having stated it correctly, then you inadvertently—I won't suggest you did it otherwise—put in the separation of a different sort of thing.

Q. Now, this is what the bill alleges; you did allege it in the bill?

The Master—Wait a minute. You are now reading from the bill?

Mr. Krauthoff—Page 75; in which the purpose of Mrs. Eddy is stated by this witness under oath to be "to provide a management and control of the Publishing Society, separate and distinct from the management and control of The Mother Church."

The Witness—Yes.

Q. Now, have you at any time endeavored to separate the management and control of the Publishing Society from the management and control of The Mother Church?

Mr. Whipple—No, I have not.

Q. I am taking your language, Mr. Eustace, over the signature of your counsel, and over your oath. A. That the Trust Deed of the Publishing Society is a distinct and well-defined instrument controlling the Publishing Society, and is separate and distinct from the Trust Deed controlling The Mother Church, the Board of Directors, goes without saying, I think.

Mr. Whipple—But the question is, if Your Honor please, as I understand, whether Mr. Eustace has done anything toward separating, and he has answered that he has not, Mrs. Eddy did it. Mrs. Eddy did it, and he has done nothing except what Mrs. Eddy did by the creation of the two different boards of management.

Mr. Krauthoff—If Your Honor please, I prefer to cross-examine Mr. Eustace, and if Mr. Whipple wants to be a witness, why, I will be glad to cross-examine him.

The Master—What is your question now?

Mr. Krauthoff—I am calling Mr. Eustace's attention to his language in his bill of equity.

The Master—Now, what do you ask him about it?

Mr. Krauthoff—I ask him what steps he has taken to make the management and control of the Publishing Society separate and distinct from the management of The Mother Church.

The Witness—Why, I have taken no steps at all in any sense of separating it.

Q. Well, is the management and control of one separate and distinct from the other? A. They are both under the direction of Mrs. Eddy's instruments.

Q. I asked you if they were separated? A. The instruments themselves separate them in that sense.

Q. I am talking now about whether you say they are separated? A. I say that the instruments themselves do all the separation that there is to be done.

Q. I am asking you what you say. A. I say that.

Q. You say they are separated? A. I say that the instruments themselves do all the separation that there is to be done.

Q. I didn't ask you what the instruments said, I asked you what you say.

Mr. Whipple—I pray Your Honor's judgment. Isn't the only thing that he can say what the instruments say? Mr. Krauthoff—No, that is not all that he can say. If Your Honor please.

The Master—If he thinks he can say anything else let us see what it is.

The Witness—Why, there is nothing else I can say.

The Master—Very well; then I think that is the end of that line of inquiry.

Q. You mean all you can say is that the instruments so provide? A. The instruments do all that is done.

Q. And then you have done nothing? A. I have done nothing.

Q. Very well. Now, in your direct examination Mr. Whipple placed great stress upon the meeting of the trustees and the directors on Feb. 3, 1919, and, as I understand it, pointed out to you that you had agreed on Feb. 3, 1919, to do something, and that in some way or other somebody had reopened a controversy. You had not agreed on Feb. 3, 1919, each with the other, that the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society would in all respects obey the Church Manual? A. We never allowed for one moment that we were not obeying the Church Manual.

Q. You did not agree that you would? A. Why, we absolutely affirmed and reaffirmed, always, that we had never gone counter to our understanding of the spiritual intent of the Church Manual.

Q. And that is true today? A. That is absolutely true today.

Q. Who elects the editors of the Christian Science periodicals today? A. The Christian Science Publishing Society employ all the help necessary.

Q. I asked you who elected the editors of the Christian Science periodicals. A. I have never been present.

Mr. Whipple—Pardon me a moment, if Your Honor please. There is no election of those people. There is no provision for an election. The Deed of Trust shows how they shall be selected or employed.

The Master—The question was, as I got it, Who elects the editors? Is that right?

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes.

The Master—Of the Christian Science—what?

Mr. Krauthoff—Periodicals.

Mr. Whipple—The further suggestion is—

The Master—Wait a moment, I want to get the question.

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes, that is the question.

The Master—Who elects—

Mr. Krauthoff—Who elects the editors of the Christian Science periodicals?

The Master—Now I think you better let him answer that, if he can.

Mr. Whipple—Well, I want him to realize, and counsel also, that the directors are under injunction of this court that they shall not do it or attempt in any way to interfere. He is asked who today elects them.

Mr. Krauthoff—That injunction is procured by the plaintiffs in this case. Mr. Whipple—Why, of course.

The Master—Let us see if he can answer the question; if he cannot answer it he can say so.

Mr. Krauthoff—The question can be stated in another form.

The Master—Do you withdraw the question?

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes, I do.

The Master—Very good. Now, start again.

Q. At this time in which body, the Christian Science Board of Directors or the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, is the power vested to elect the editors of the Christian Science periodicals? A. I cannot answer.

Q. What do you claim about it? Mr. Whipple—I pray Your Honor's judgment.

The Master—What was your answer?

The Witness—I cannot answer.

Mr. Krauthoff—We have the right to know what he claims. If Your Honor please, because he says that he is obedient to the Church Manual, and the Church Manual contains a provision in that respect, which he has denied.

Mr. Whipple—Pardon me; that assertion is groundless.

Mr. Krauthoff—Well, let him answer the question, then.

Mr. Whipple—The Church Manual provides with regard to an election with Mrs. Eddy's approval, it gives no power whatever to those directors to act without it, and when she passed on the authority that she had ceased, under the Manual itself. Now, why not be fair with the witness?

Q. Mr. Eustace, you just heard the statement of Mr. Whipple as your counsel as to the power of the Board of Directors to elect an editor having ceased with the passing of Mrs. Eddy? You heard that statement. A. I heard it.

Q. Do you testify to that as a witness?

Mr. Whipple—Now, I pray Your Honor's judgment.

Mr. Krauthoff—We have the right, if Your Honor please, to test this man's loyalty to the Christian Science Church.

The Master—I think he may answer, whether he agrees to it or whether he does not.

A. I accept it absolutely, as the legal advice of our counsel.

Q. I am asking you now as a Christian Scientist. A. I cannot answer.

Q. As a Christian Scientist, now, do you say—

The Master—He says he cannot answer.

Mr. Krauthoff—Very well.

Q. As a Christian Scientist and as a member of The Mother Church, do you now testify that the power of the Board of Directors to elect the editor has ceased because Mrs. Eddy has passed away? A. I cannot answer.

Q. I will ask you, as a Christian Scientist, if that is not an argument in favor of death? A. If that is not what?

Q. If that is not an argument of death?

The Master—I think we shall have to stop with his statement that he cannot answer; he says he cannot answer.

Mr. Krauthoff—It is now 1 o'clock.

Mr. Streeter—May I make a suggestion, Your Honor, before we adjourn?

I suggest this to my Brother Whipple. This record book that has been produced here is described as the "Minute book of the Board of Trustees appointed by Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy, for her trust in behalf of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts." Then follows, at the first meeting, an election of Mr. McKenzie as secretary. Then follow meetings in regular course. Now, there may be some things in this book, in this record, that, representing Mr. Dittmore, we shall want to use. Will it be agreeable to have it understood that the book is in the case with the master, but before anyone makes use of anything in it that attention shall be called to it? Is there any objection to that, Brother Whipple?

Mr. Whipple—Well, if an arrangement can be made similar to that with regard to the records that are kept of the directors' actions, I am perfectly willing, adding to it a stipulation that the records kept by Mr. Dittmore of the directors' actions shall also be deposited and accessible to us in the same way. I am not asking you to make a trade, but I think it important that all these records of the activities of the different heads of the Church, or those employed in the major activities, should be made accessible all around. Do you agree that Mr. Dittmore's notes shall be thus made accessible?

Mr. Streeter—Do you agree, Brother Bates, to Squire Whipple's suggestion?

Mr. Bates—Not at this time.

Mr. Streeter—Well, as representing Mr. Dittmore, and not as representing the directors when Mr. Bates represents, we desire so far as we are concerned to use, or may desire to use, some of the things in here.

Mr. Whipple—They will be made accessible to you, but I crave of you the same courtesy with regard to Mr. Dittmore's records.

Mr. Streeter—I don't think we shall have any difficulty about that.

Mr. Whipple—All right.

Mr. Streeter—The understanding is that these records of the trustees will be here and accessible.

Mr. Whipple—They will be accessible to you, and on the condition that I suggested, that when Mr. Dittmore testifies I shall want his records accessible to me in the same way. I made that same offer to Mr. Krauthoff's clients, but that has not yet been accepted. There seems to be some reluctance about those directors' records being made accessible. I want to do what I can to get access to those records, but these will be

accessible to you to put in such parts as you desire. Otherwise than that they are under the direction of the master.

Mr. Streeter—If Your Honor please, I want to say that while in many respects we are at odds with my Brother Whipple, and in some serious respects, we are at odds with the clients of my Brother Bates; yet on this matter we join Brother Whipple in asking that the directors' records be made accessible, be brought here and be made accessible to us all.

I will say to Squire Whipple that, so far as Mr. Dittmore's records are concerned, official and unofficial, that they will be at the service of the Court and counsel.

Mr. Whipple—Thank you. We accept the offer.

Mr. Streeter—Only one thing more, and that is, that this book, Mr. Whipple, only comes down to 1906.

Mr. Whipple—We have the other one here. That will be accessible and under the direction of His Honor in the same way.

(Returns to 2 p. m.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

Q. (By Mr. Krauthoff.) Mr. Eustace, prior to adjournment I used a phrase that perhaps I did not make myself entirely clear in my use of. I used the phrase, "an argument of death."

Now, I want to ask you this question: The Church Manual provides for electors or editors of The Christian Science Publishing Society in Sec. 3 at the bottom of page 25:

"The term of office of the clerk and treasurer of this Church (also for the editors and the manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and the manager of the general Committee on Publication in Boston) is one year each, dating from the time of election to office. Incumbents who have served one year or more may be reelected, or new officers elected, at the annual meeting held for this purpose, by a unanimous vote of the Christian Science Board of Directors and the consent of the Pastor Emeritus given in her own handwriting."

Now, as I understand, you have been advised by counsel that Mrs. Eddy, having passed away, and it being humanly impossible to get the consent of the Pastor Emeritus given in her own handwriting, that whatever power the Christian Science Board of Directors ever had under this Manual to elect editors has ceased. A. Are you asking me if that is so?

Q. If that is so, A. I should say that legally, yes.

Q. Legally, yes. Are there other provisions in the Church Manual which also require the consent of the Pastor Emeritus? A. There are.

Q. For their exercise. Now, pursuing that statement to its logical conclusion, what does that do to The Mother Church? A. I cannot answer.

Q. Does it not argue for an extinction of The Mother Church? A. Not at all. It argues for demonstration, according to my understanding of Christian Science.

Q. For demonstration? I see. And of course you are helping to make that demonstration? A. I certainly am.

Q. Now, Mr. Eustace, when did you first become interested in Christian Science? A. I think in 1892.

Q. And where? A. In San Jose, California.

Q. You were interested in the church at San Jose? A. I was.

Q. Are you familiar with the incident of the church at San Jose contributing money to the publishing house fund of The Mother Church in 1909? A. I am.

Q. Will you be good enough to look at this letter and see if you are the author of it? A. I can tell you right now I am not the author of it.

Q. You are not the author of it? A. I may have had part in it. (Inspecting the letter) I evidently did not have part in it, except to vote for it.

The Witness—I didn't get that.

The Master—I evidently did not, oh, this is from the Sunday School. No, I did not have any part in that at all.

Q. It isn't a letter from the Sunday School. It says, "The members and the Sunday School of this church." A. The members of the Sunday School, isn't it?

Q. It says, "Members and the Sunday School of this church," and it is signed by the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of San Jose. A. By a committee, that is right.

The Master—I don't get your answer.

The Witness—I did not write that letter, but I was heartily in accord with that letter and voted for it.

The Master—I think the question was whether you wrote it, wasn't it?

The Witness—No, I didn't.

Q. Did the Church vote on the text of the letter itself, or merely on the donation? A. Well, I can't tell you that. I don't know.

Q. You don't know about that? A. No; at least I don't remember, Mr. Krauthoff, about it.

Mr. Krauthoff—In view of that fact I will not press my offer of it.

Q. Well, you were a member of this Church at San Jose, California, you became a member of The Mother Church? A. I did.

Q. And that, I believe, is The Mother Church, the Church of which you became a member? A. It is The Mother Church, yes.

Mr. Whipple spoke of it as a so-called Mother Church. A. Well, that was in the sense of a term for it, wasn't it? The Mother Church is not an official term. That is The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Q. Well, it is The Mother Church of Christian Science. A. That is the designation of it. Is the fact? A. Certainly it is the fact.

Q. In the sixth paragraph of the bill of complaint I find this allegation, page 37 on the left-hand side:

"In the growth and extension of the Christian Science movement, more than 1800 Christian Science churches and societies have been created and are now in existence. The Christian Science Board of Directors, herein referred to as the directors, or directors of The Mother Church, are directors of only one of these Christian Science churches, to wit, The Mother Church situated in Boston."

Is that your understanding of the relationship of The Mother Church to the branches, that it is only one of the 1800 churches? A. That the directors are the directors of The Mother Church, and that they are not the directors of any of the branch churches.

Q. I appreciate that, but is The Mother Church only one of 1800 churches? A. The Mother Church is The Mother Church.

Q. I ask you the question, is The Mother Church only one of 1800 churches? A. Why, certainly it is only one.

Q. Only one? A. How many would it be? Yes.

Q. Isn't it the one? A. Are you referring to The Mother Church or The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts? The Mother Church is an expression.

Q. I am referring to one and the same thing, The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. A. Are you referring to it as a building?

Q. I am referring to it as it is, The Mother Church. A. Well, I will have to ask you to explain what it means, then, I can answer.

Q. I am asking you now whether the organization, the church organization, of which you are a member—A. Yes.

Q. —the organization that you joined, is that only one of 1800 churches? A. Well, it certainly isn't two, so it must be one.

Q. Is it only one? A. That is all that it is.

Q. It isn't The Mother Church of all of them? A. There is no other Mother Church, therefore it is The Mother Church.

Q. Of all of them? A. Why, if you are going to say of all of them, yes.

Q. Very well. Why do the churches and societies which are not The Mother Church, why are they called branch churches and societies? A. Because I suppose that was Mrs. Eddy's form of government.

Q. Do you know where she got the word "branch"? A. I do not.

Q. Have you ever read the statement in the Bible, "I am the true vine and ye are the branches"? A. I have.

Q. Did it ever occur to you that is where it came from? A. It is certainly symbolic of that, doubtless.

Q. And the branch abides in the vine and the vine in the branch? A. That is right.

Q. So that each of these branch churches is a branch of The Mother Church? A. It couldn't be anything else.

Q. And they are called authorized branches of The Mother Church? A. I never heard that expression—that is, I may have heard it. I have never seen it as anything—

Q. You never attended a Christian Science service and heard them state that this is an authorized branch church of The Mother Church? A. I perhaps have. I have attended a good many services.

Q. In any event they are branches of The Mother Church? A. Certainly they are.

Q. And when you were a member of this branch church in San Jose, California, you joined The Mother Church in Boston? A. I did.

Q. Did you do it because they were exactly alike? A. I did it because it was a privilege to belong to The Mother Church in Boston.

Q. What is the difference, between The Mother Church in Boston and the branch church in San Jose? A. In spirit there should be no difference at all.

Q. Oh, certainly. In spirit there is no difference about anything

tion Science churches. We offer it in evidence to show that it is published by The Christian Science Publishing Society. We offer it in evidence to show that their claim is that they have the right to publish the sermons of The Mother Church, and not be subject to the control of The Mother Church; and we have a right to show that as bearing upon our good faith in removing these trustees that they claim to be our preacher, but not subject to our control.

The Master—The witness identifies that as one number of The Christian Science Quarterly. You offer it to show that it is a publication by The Christian Science Publishing Society. Perhaps there is no objection to that.

Mr. Whipple—Well, not for any such purpose as it has been offered for. It is admitted The Christian Science Quarterly. The Christian Science Quarterly is admitted published by The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Your Honor will remember that under the Deed of Trust the publication of that quarterly is imposed as a duty upon the trustees.

The Master—Yes. Mr. Krauthoff—Yes.

The Master—I think that I will admit that for the present, anyway.

Mr. Whipple—Very well. [The copy of The Christian Science Quarterly, for the quarter of April, May and June 1919, Vol. XXX, No. 1, is marked Exhibit 35. R. H. J.]

Mr. Krauthoff—Now, there are two of these Quaterlies that I have shown you—

The Master—Do you desire to offer more than one of them?

Mr. Krauthoff—No, no; only just one.

Mr. Whipple—This is a copy that Mr. Krauthoff has.

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes, I understand. The Master—One is offered and identified. Now, do you wish to offer another?

Mr. Krauthoff—No, no; only one is offered.

The Master—That is what I say. Mr. Krauthoff—It seems to me that the one I handed to the stenographer, and that he numbered, has passed out of his hands.

Mr. Whipple—No, I do not think he numbered it, that is the trouble.

Mr. Krauthoff—Well, we have this one now, and this is Exhibit 35.

The Master—Now, it has been numbered, and I have admitted it subject to the objection of the plaintiffs.

Q. Now, this Quarterly has in it 13 lessons, and the titles are given in the Quarterly, one for each Sunday—

Mr. Whipple—May we hand an illustrative copy to Your Honor? It is not the same month, I think, but it is of the same character.

Mr. Krauthoff—Is that for another quarter?

Mr. Whipple—I do not know. What is your number?

Mr. Krauthoff—April, May and June.

The Master—It is the same thing. Mr. Whipple—Of the present year.

Q. Then, in addition to the 13 titles that there are on this Quarterly that is offered in evidence, there are 13 other titles which appear in the Quarterly for January, February and March of 1919? A. Yes.

Q. Twenty-six titles in all? A. I think that is correct.

Q. Now, these 26 titles are the only titles of the Bible lessons, or the lesson-sermons in Christian Science? A. They are.

Q. The same titles are used twice a year? A. Twice a year.

Q. Those titles were established by Mrs. Eddy? A. They were.

Q. And these lesson-sermons, or Bible lessons—we will call them Bible lessons—consist of a Golden Text, Responsive Reading, both the Golden Text and the Responsive Reading being selected from the Bible, and then correlative passages from Science and Health? A. That is correct.

Q. You understand these passages are thought to be correlative? A. They are.

Q. That means that the quotations from Science and Health have some bearing on the selections from the Bible? A. A commentary, if you like to use that term, on the Bible.

Q. You have served on this Lesson Committee? A. Just a short time, yes.

Q. And you do not take any sentence in Science and Health and match it against any statement in the Bible? A. No; you try to make it intelligible.

Q. In other words, it is the use of intelligence in the preparation of these lessons? A. That is right.

Q. A very important work? A. Very.

Q. It is done now by how many people? A. Six people.

Q. By whom are they selected? A. By the Board of Trustees.

Q. And how much of their time do they give to this work? A. Well, if you asked them, you would probably find that they give a great deal of their time.

Q. And your statement of your position is, Mr. Eustace, that the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society have the sole right to select this committee? A. Absolutely the sole right.

Q. And The Mother Church, in whose services these lessons are read, has nothing to say about who shall compose that committee? A. Nothing whatever.

Q. Nor the branch churches? A. Nor the branch churches.

known of it, the Christian Science Board of Directors have.

Q. I beg pardon? A. The Christian Science Board of Directors have known of those who were appointed.

Q. And if the Christian Science Board of Directors objected to any one of the six, that objection would not be controlling with you? A. Any objection that the Christian Science Board of Directors made on anything that had to do with The Christian Science Publishing Society would be given due honor and consideration.

Q. But it would not be controlling in any sense, would it? A. It would not be controlling in any sense of the word.

Q. Very well. Now, in your Bill in Equity, you say in paragraph 4, in describing the two general branches of activity, that, "The conception and plan of Mrs. Eddy for the promotion and extension of the religion of Christian Science, as taught by her, involved two general branches of activity. The first, the organization of churches. . . . The second, by increasing the circulation throughout the world of publications containing the truths of Christian Science." Now, these Bible lessons, consisting of sermons read in the churches—to which one of these branches of activity do those belong? A. The Publishing Society.

Q. It does not belong to the organization of churches for the study of the Bible and teaching the doctrinal truths of Christian Science, as contained in Mrs. Eddy's textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"? A. The branches organize themselves, and then they study this periodical issued by the Christian Science Society.

Q. I understand. But you speak here of two branches of activity. To which branch does it belong—to one or both? A. Which do you mean? The Quarterly? To which does that belong?

Q. Yes. A. It belongs to the Publishing Society.

Q. What do the churches have to do with it? A. Why, it is used in their services.

Q. They buy it? A. They buy it.

Q. And you print it? A. We print it and issue it.

Q. And hence it is "within your branch of activity." A. It is within our branch of activity.

Q. Suppose they never read it? A. That would be their loss.

Q. I see. Now, this Quarterly is one of the most valuable things that you have, is it not? A. It is one of the most valuable things we have.

Q. And will you be good enough to state how many copies of this you sell? A. I think about 450,000.

Q. Yielding about a dollar a year apiece? A. That is the price. It does not necessarily yield that.

Q. That is what you get for it? A. No, not quite that, because there is a discount to the churches.

Q. And they are sold to the branch churches and to The Mother Church? A. They are.

Q. And read by many Christian Scientists throughout the world who are not able to go to church? A. They are.

Q. And read by them daily? A. I hope so.

Q. By some of them. In connection with you, for instance, in the branch church at San Jose, you became familiar with the provisions of the Manual with respect to the establishment of reading rooms, did you not? A. Yes.

Q. And every branch church, by the Manual of The Mother Church, is required to have a reading room of its own, or to join with some other church in the same vicinity in the establishment of a reading room? A. I don't know that "the vicinity" means anything.

Q. I mean in the same city. A. In the same city.

Q. That is true, is it not? A. I think so.

Q. These reading rooms in many places are located in the church building itself? A. No, I think not.

Q. In some? A. No; I thought that that had disappeared entirely.

Q. At any rate, they are a part of the church activity itself? A. Certainly they are.

Q. The librarian in each reading room is elected by the local church? A. Yes.

Q. The rent for the reading room is paid by the local church? A. It is.

Q. And the whole management of that reading room is in the hands of the local church? A. I understand so.

Q. With the management of the reading room you have nothing to do? A. Nothing whatever.

Q. You do sell literature to these reading rooms? A. We do.

Q. And, under the Church Manual, the literature of The Christian Science Publishing Society, together with the works of Mary Baker Eddy and the Bible, is the only literature that may be sold in these reading rooms? A. Absolutely.

Q. And assuming that a branch church did not obey that part of the Manual, and undertook to sell literature that was not published by The Christian Science Publishing Society, would you as trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, under the Deed of Trust, have any power to compel them to buy your literature?

Mr. Whipple—I pray Your Honor's judgment as to that. These hypothetical possible punishments for things that have nothing to do with this issue.

Mr. Krauthoff—They are neither hypothetical nor impossible.

Mr. Whipple—Well, they have nothing to do with this issue, I think. I ask to have it excluded.

The Master—If there is any custom or usage about it you might show that, perhaps.

Mr. Whipple—Yes; but that is not the question.

The Master—The answer to a purely hypothetical question I do not think can be of any benefit to us.

Mr. Krauthoff—The point that I tried to make, if Your Honor please, is this—

Mr. Whipple—Well, I will waive it rather than have a discussion. Per-

haps it will take less time, and I am merely trying to save time.

The Master—Go on.

The Witness—May I have the question?

The Master—Read the question.

(The question is read as follows: "And assuming that a branch church did not obey that part of the Manual, and undertook to sell literature that was not published by The Christian Science Publishing Society, would you as trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society under the Deed of Trust have any power to compel them to buy your literature?")

A. None whatever.

Q. That depends upon the enforcement of the Church Manual? A. That would depend on their being Christian Scientists themselves.

A. And upon the Church Manual? A. I suppose that would guide them in it.

Q. That is, Christian Scientists generally are guided by the Church Manual? A. They certainly ought to be.

Q. What control have The Mother Church and the branch churches over the literature exclusive of the works of Mary Baker Eddy that is sold in their reading rooms? A. The Mother Church, you say?

Q. What control has The Mother Church, its branches, over the Christian Science literature, exclusive of Mrs. Eddy's works, that is sold in the reading rooms of the branch churches and societies of The Mother Church? A. None, whatever.

Q. None whatever? A. Except as Christian Scientists, if it was not correct Christian Scientists' literature, they would very quickly report it as incorrect, and why it was incorrect, and it would doubtless be changed at once.

Q. That is, it would be reported to the trustees? A. To the trustees.

Q. But the churches as such have no control over the literature that is sold in their own reading rooms? A. Not that I know of.

Q. Not that you know of. In your work as a member of a local church, you became interested in Sunday schools, did you not? A. I was indirectly interested, but never actively.

Q. The church had a Sunday school? A. The church had a Sunday school.

Q. And there is a provision in the Church Manual about Sunday schools? A. There is.

Q. And about how Sunday school scholars shall be taught? A. There is.

Q. Coming back to this subject of reading rooms, for the moment. In the literature of The Christian Science Publishing Society, found in the Journal and the Sentinel, there are a great many articles on the subject of reading rooms, are there not? A. I think from time to time there are articles.

Q. Showing their importance to the Christian Science movement? A. Certainly.

Q. And pointing out the literature that is to be sold in them? A. I suppose so. I have not any direct article in mind in supposing it.

Q. Would it be possible to write an article on the proper conduct of a reading room without referring to the Church Manual? A. No; I do not know that anyone would. I do not know about that.

Q. You have not tried it? A. No, I have not tried it.

Q. Now, as to the Sunday schools. Those are provided for, I think you said, in the Church Manual? A. They are.

Q. Each branch church and The Mother Church have a Sunday school? A. They do. At least I suppose so.

Q. As provided in the Church Manual? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you have a great many articles in the periodicals of The Christian Science Publishing Society, as you call them, on the Sunday schools? A. If there are a great many. I didn't know it, but then I suppose there are occasionally some.

Q. Well, there are some? A. Yes, some, I think.

Q. And these articles refer to the Church Manual? A. I will take your word for it.

Q. Does The Mother Church have what is known as a Board of Lectureship? A. I believe it does.

Q. You believe it does? A. Yes.

Q. And you have heard of it? A. I have.

Q. And that is provided for in the Church Manual? A. It is.

Q. The lecturers, the members of this Board of Lectureship, are appointed by The Mother Church? A. Appointed by the Board of Directors, I believe, yes.

Q. Yes, for The Mother Church? A. Well, I do not recognize, and I do not want to be understood as recognizing, that the Board of Directors is The Mother Church.

Q. Nor the governing body of The Mother Church? A. The directors are directors of The Mother Church.

Q. And when the Board of Directors appoint a lecturer, he is the lecturer of The Mother Church? A. He becomes by virtue of that appointment a lecturer of The First Church of Christ, a member of the Board of Lectureship of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boston, Mass.

Q. Of course the trustees are not the Publishing Society either, are they? A. Well, that is a little different. The Board of Trustees is The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Q. Coming back then, to this Board of Lectureship—are any lectures on Christian Science delivered in any of the branch churches or societies, except through a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church? A. No, not that I know of.

Q. Not that you know of? A. Yes. Q. These lectures are published by The Christian Science Publishing Society? A. At times.

Q. At times? Where do you get the manuscript from which to publish them? A. Usually we take it from a lecture given in The Mother Church.

Q. Who delivers the lecture to you? A. I do not know. It goes to our Editorial Department.

Q. You are not advised that those

come to you from the clerk of The Mother Church? A. No, but that would be a very natural way for them to come, and a very correct way.

Q. Under your interpretation of the Deed of Trust, as you are now advised, you are not limited in the publication of lectures to lectures delivered by the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church? A. We would not publish any lecture that was not.

Q. I mean, you have the power to do it, as you understand it? A. We have only a power to conduct those publications according to Christian Science.

Q. I understand. But what, under the Deed of Trust, limits you in the publication of pamphlets? A. I really do not know that there is any, but we have to be Christian Scientists.

Q. Well, I appreciate that. And so, being Christian Scientists, you do not print any lectures on Christian Science except those delivered by the lecturers of The Mother Church? A. We would not.

Q. You have not? A. I have not; I would not.

Q. There is in connection with The Mother Church a Board of Education? A. There is.

Q. And you have attended that Board of Education? A. I have had that privilege.

Q. And only members of The Mother Church may attend that? A. That is true.

Q. So that you are a practitioner of Christian Science, I believe? A. I am.

Q. And devote a part of your time to that? A. All the time I can.

Q. All the time you can? And as a practitioner of Christian Science you have your name in the list of practitioners in The Christian Science Journal? A. I have.

Q. Only members of The Mother Church may appear in that list? Is not that true under a rule of the Publishing Society? A. Yes, under the rule of the Publishing Society.

Q. There is nothing in the Deed of Trust that regulates that, is there? A. Not that I know of.

Q. Nor in the Manual? A. Except to be good Christian Scientists.

Q. I understand. And being good Christian Scientists, you have not up to the present time put the name of anybody in that list who was not a member of The Mother Church? A. We certainly have not.

Q. Are you legally, by the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, restricted to that? A. Why, I should say not, except in so far as we are good Christian Scientists and therefore would not do it.

Q. This list of practitioners prior to April, 1919, carried with it the statement at the head of it: "The practitioners whose advertisements appear in these columns are members of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, U. S. A., and are amenable to its by-laws." For many years, you understand, that The Christian Science Publishing Society passed on these applications for advertisements in The Journal of Practitioners and Nurses? A. As far as I know always until just lately.

Q. Until just lately? A. And we are still passing on them absolutely for the advertisement.

Q. I don't understand that. A. We are still passing on them, so far as the advertisement is concerned; but we have for the last few months allowed the Board of Directors to make to us the recommendation as to who they considered fitted to have an advertisement.

Q. And that advice of the Board of Directors is not controlling on the trustees? A. If you mean it is controlling since the agreement was made, and the Board of Directors broke it within 48 hours, almost, I do not know that we are compelled by honor to accept it any longer.

Q. Now, the agreement was in writing, was it not, on the 1st of February, 1919? A. The agreement was a memorandum agreement which was part of a reconciliation, and which was promptly broken.

Q. Now, let me get back to that. Isn't there a clause in that memorandum which says that, whatever the trustees did prior to Feb. 1, 1919, with respect to the recognition of practitioners and nurses, and churches and societies, was not done by the trustees under the Deed of Trust, but was done by the trustees at the request of the Board of Directors? A. Quite right.

Q. So that you were not acting under the Deed of Trust? A. We were only acting so far as what we published in our periodicals was concerned—was correct.

Q. But in passing on practitioners and nurses, and churches and societies, you were not acting under the provisions of the Church Manual? A. If you mean—

Q. I mean, you were not acting under the Deed of Trust? A. If you mean, Mr. Krauthoff, that we had never arrogated to ourselves the right to determine whether a church should be a branch church of The Mother Church, or a practitioner, or an individual Christian Scientist, he allowed to become a practitioner, no, we had never done that. We have only passed on the churches and on the practitioners to find out for ourselves whether their advertisement was a fit and proper advertisement to carry in The Christian Science Journal.

Q. Well, Mr. Eustace, prior to the 1st day of February, 1919, did not the trustees of the Publishing Society undertake to say whether a practitioner could have a card in the Journal? A. Ah! Whether they might have an advertisement in the Journal, yes.

Q. Certainly. A. Yes.

Q. You, prior to the 1st day of February, 1919, passed on that question? A. We did. We still do.

Q. Well, you do not pass on it now exactly the way you did then? A. It is only the form of passing on it that is changed.

Q. Prior to the 1st day of February, 1919, your practice, as I understand it, was that the application came direct from the practitioners to the trustees? A. It did.

Q. And the trustees then stated

that if the trustees declined to give a practitioner a card in the Journal that was an end of it? A. That was—if we could not accept their advertisement it was for good and sufficient reasons, and we would not accept it.

Q. And The Mother Church had no power to see that one of its members got a card in the Journal? A. No, it had no power.

Q. And The Journal is the official organ of The Mother Church? A. That is right; it is the official organ.

Q. Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society? A. Yes, but that was nothing to do with that.

Q. I understand. Now then, this list of practitioners is used in reading rooms of the branch churches of The Mother Church? A. Is it, do you say?

Q. Isn't it? A. I suppose it is.

Q. That is, you do not know that people go to the branch church reading rooms asking for a practitioner and are given a copy of the Journal? A. I know in every town there are probably as many active workers who have not their cards in the Journal, practicing in Christian Science, as perhaps have their names in the Journal.

Q. Well, does a card in the Journal mean anything? A. A card in the Journal means that those people are ready to devote their entire time to the practice of Christian Science and are at the service of the public night or day.

Q. Your card is in the Journal? A. It is.

Q. There is a provision in the Manual about cards in the Journal, is there not, about the time that they are required to give—that practitioners are required to give? A. That is in reference to those holding official positions.

Q. Section 9, on page 82: "Members of this Church who practice other professions or pursue other vocations, shall not advertise as healers, excepting those members who are officially engaged in the work of Christian Science, and they must devote ample time for faithful practice."

Q. Are you officially engaged in the work of Christian Science? A. I have conceived of my work as being officially engaged in Christian Science work.

Q. What office do you hold in Christian Science work? A. I hold the office of trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society, established by Mrs. Eddy under a Deed of Trust.

Q. Now, coming back to this agreement of February 1, 1919. That agreement was read in evidence by Mr. Whipple in Governor Bates' letter to Mr. Whipple. Did I understand you to say that that agreement, if we may so call it, is no longer operative? A. Mr. Krauthoff, if I expressed my opinion, I think it was one of the most disgraceful and most dishonorable acts that could possibly have been performed by any one set of men with another set.

The Master—One moment. Mr. Whipple—You are asked whether in your opinion it is any longer operative.

The Witness—I say, on account of its being broken that it is not operative any longer unless we choose to allow it to be so.

Mr. Krauthoff—I move that the previous answer of the witness be stricken out, if Your Honor please, as non-responsive.

Mr. Streeter—I object to it being stricken out. I do not see why it should not be stricken out.

The Master—I think it was irresponsible to the question. I do not see why it should not be stricken out.

Mr. Whipple—I think it is clear, if Your Honor please, that Mr. Eustace mistook the question. I think that is why his answer was beside the mark.

The Master—But it is not at all unnatural that he should have answered as he did.

Mr. Whipple—I think he thought he was asked about it.

The Master—Witnesses find it difficult to confine their attention to the precise question.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, exactly.

Mr. Bates—May it be understood, Your Honor, that when an answer is stricken out that the reporters are not to have it printed? I have noticed that they have printed the whole proceedings in one or two instances just the same. The effect of striking it out is so that it shall not be on the record and not published in the record.

Mr. Whipple—No, I understand that whatever is said goes into the record. The striking out means that it will not be considered by the tribunal.

Christian Science Publishing Society, the services of such a church may be advertised in The Christian Science Journal. The branch churches shall be individual, and not more than two small churches shall consolidate under one church government. If the Pastor Emeritus, Mrs. Eddy, should relinquish her place as the head or Leader of The Mother Church of Christ, Scientist, each branch church shall continue its present form of government in consonance with The Mother Church Manual.

Mr. Whipple—Well, that is headed, "Requirements for Organizing Branch Churches."

Mr. Krauthoff—It is referred to in Section 6.

"A branch church of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, shall not be organized with less than sixteen loyal Christian Scientists, four of whom are members of The Mother Church. This membership shall include at least one active practitioner whose card is published in the list of practitioners in The Christian Science Journal."

Mr. Whipple—There seems to be in the audience here a little doubt, audibly expressed, as to what Mr. Eustace had testified to, and we thought it would be well to call attention to the statement itself.

Mr. Krauthoff—It is very natural that that doubt should be expressed.

Mr. Whipple—Not after they had read their Manual. It is only ignorance of the Manual that would create such a doubt.

Q. Mr. Eustace, you spoke this morning of a difference of opinion which arose on November 20th, 1915, and I would like to call your attention to a memorandum which you prepared and ask you if you prepared it. A. November 20th—what is the question?

Q. Did you prepare that? A. I think I possibly did. In fact, I am quite sure that I did.

Q. And that was used in a discussion with the directors at that time of your respective statements of your position? A. Never that I know of.

Q. Was not that used with the directors? A. Never that I know of. I never heard it used.

Q. Does it state your position at that time? A. I would have to read it carefully through to see whether it does or not. I can give you an explanation of how I came to prepare that, if it is necessary.

Q. I should be very glad to have you tell me how you prepared it. A. The question had come up with the Board of Trustees.

The Master—Is that paper to be offered in evidence?

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes, if Your Honor please.

The Master—Have you shown it to the opposing counsel?

Mr. Whipple—Well, I can't see how it is admissible as it now stands. It is not part of the records. It is a memorandum prepared by Mr. Eustace, as I understand, which he never presented to the directors in any way, in 1915.

Mr. Krauthoff—1915.

Mr. Whipple—1915.

Mr. Krauthoff—It is offered as a part of the cross-examination of this witness, if Your Honor please, to show what his understanding was on Nov. 20, 1915.

Mr. Whipple—I don't think that is material at all. All that we have attempted to show is that there was a controversy and how soon it started, but the position that they took is of no consequence. I don't know what is in it.

The Master—All we know about that paper at present is that it is a paper which the witness says he prepared in 1915.

The Witness—I think I prepared.

The Master—One moment. Is there anything more than that, Mr. Krauthoff?

Mr. Krauthoff—That is all he states. Now we offer it in contradiction of his direct examination.

Mr. Whipple—What part of it?

Mr. Krauthoff—The statement that at all times The Christian Science Publishing Society was separate and distinct from the control of The Mother Church.

Mr. Whipple—Well, any paper that he prepared does not bear upon that subject, because the separation or the distinction between the two lines of activity which ought to be coordinated was created by Mrs. Eddy, not by this gentleman.

The Master—Suppose he prepared it and it never got out of his hands, would you have the right to use it?

Mr. Krauthoff—Why, yes, as a statement of his own position. But it did come to the directors. We will prove that without any question. We do have the right on cross-examination to show him any paper that he prepared as bearing upon his direct examination.

The Master—That depends, doesn't it, somewhat on the circumstances under which it was prepared? At present we know nothing more about that than that he says, "I prepared it."

Mr. Streeter—If Your Honor please, will you indulge me a single suggestion? Representing Mr. Dittmore here, we are nominal defendants, or we are defendants in this case. Now, to this particular matter Mr. Eustace has testified, and he has testified pretty strongly, as to a certain position that he has taken. He has left absolutely no doubt as to his position or his claims. Now, Mr. Krauthoff presents to him a paper, which he admits that he wrote in 1915. He prepared it, he admits that he prepared it. I have not seen the paper, but I understand that the paper contradicts what he has said here now. That is, his views then were in contradiction of what they are now, and that the paper will so show. If that is so, if Mr. Krauthoff has stated it correctly, I feel that the paper ought to be admitted.

Mr. Whipple—Will you call attention, if you please, to anything that contradicts anything that Mr. Eustace has said?

Mr. Krauthoff—Why, the whole document there.

Mr. Whipple—Pardon me. Point out anything, I said.

The Master—Pause a moment. I still understand you offer it in evidence?

Mr. Krauthoff—I offer it in evidence.

The Master—Without undertaking to show anything further about it?

Mr. Krauthoff—Well, if Your Honor please, Mr. Whipple asked me a question and I stated that the whole document is in conflict with the statement of the Master—Well, whether it is or not, do you undertake to show anything further about it except what you show now?

Mr. Krauthoff—Except Mr. Eustace's statement that he prepared it.

The Master—You stop with that, do you?

Mr. Krauthoff—That is all I can show now.

The Master—Very good.

Mr. Streeter—If Your Honor please, he has already stated that it came from Mr. Eustace to the Board of Directors.

The Witness—It did not. Oh, excuse me.

The Master—I did not, and do not now understand he has said so.

Mr. Streeter—Mr. Krauthoff said so.

Mr. Whipple—Oh, well, he isn't testifying.

Mr. Krauthoff—I don't regard that as testimony.

Mr. Whipple—Oh, no. None of us do.

Mr. Krauthoff—That is on a parity with all the statements of counsel.

The Master—Now, is the paper objected to?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor, because we say it is not contradictory, and on other grounds.

The Master—Is that the only ground of objection?

Mr. Whipple—I say, on all grounds, on the other ground, largely, I must confess, so that we may shorten this record. My reasons for objection are so that we may not clutter up this record, but the legal ground is that it is not made admissible by the testimony.

Mr. Streeter—If I may ask, how can Your Honor determine whether that paper contradicts Mr. Eustace without taking it into the record? Mr. Krauthoff is saying that it does contradict him and my good brother is saying that it does not.

The Master—I do not think I should undertake to exclude it on that ground, but the evidence stands here, that he prepared it. For anything I know he may have changed his mind the next day before he ever showed it to anybody or made any use of it.

Mr. Krauthoff—We are entitled to show that he prepared it and those were his views at the time he prepared it. Now, if the next day he changed his mind, he can say that he changed his mind next day.

Mr. Whipple—Well, I will shorten this controversy by saying that you may read it, if you want to, and then let Mr. Eustace state the circumstances under which it was prepared. I am not saving time by objection, and that is all I want to do is to save time. You may have anything in you want.

[Document entitled "Memorandum" is marked Exhibit 36. W.H.M.]

Mr. Whipple—Now, read it and point out the contradiction when you get through.

Mr. Krauthoff—All right.

[Exhibit 36 is read by Mr. Krauthoff as follows:

[Exhibit 36]

Memorandum

The question of The Christian Science Publishing Society's passing upon all cards for advertisement in the Christian Science Journal and Der Herold der Christian Science, whether these advertisements are of churches, societies, Christian Science practitioners, or nurses, must be viewed from the standpoint of what we have in the Church Manual of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., and also in the Deed of Trust, constituting the Board of Trustees of date January 25, 1898. These seem to contain the data on which all questions concerning this subject are given.

First of all, in constituting the Board of Trustees, it seems evident that Mrs. Eddy intended that it should be an important, deliberative body capable of thoroughly conducting all work connected with the publishing of the literature of the Christian Science movement other than her own publications, for Mrs. Eddy says in the Deed of Trust: "I have asked for a small Board of Trustees, and as I believe a strong board; one is a business man, another a doctor, and still another a scholar. The constitution of this board and its members would indicate that it had a threefold office: First business; second, metaphysical; and third, scholarship. There must have been a motive in this choice, indicating that it was not just one phase of activity, namely business, that was to be the purpose of the board, but that its activities would be much more far-reaching, and would have to include metaphysics and scholarship."

In the Deed of Trust there occurs this statement in connection with the trust: "Upon the following perpetual and irrevocable trust and confidence. Therefore, the constitution of the Board of Trustees and the trust committed to its care—namely, to include business, metaphysics, and scholarship—is perpetual and irrevocable. There also occurs in the Deed of Trust the statement that "Said trustees shall energetically and judiciously manage the business of the Publishing Society on a strictly Christian basis, and upon their own responsibility, and without consulting me about details, subject only to my supervision, if I shall at any time elect or desire to direct them," thus throwing the responsibility for the entire conduct of The Christian Science Publishing Society, with its trust of the periodicals, etc., on the Board of Trustees, and providing that this trust shall be conducted "on their own responsibility."

Also, under Sec. 8 of the Deed of Trust, is the explicit direction that "Said trustees shall have direction

and supervision of the publication of said Quarterly, and also of all pamphlets, tracts and other literature pertaining to said business, using their best judgment as to the means of preparing and issuing the same, so as to promote the best interests of the Cause." The two terms here used, "preparing and issuing the same," would indicate that the preparation of the material to be used in everything to do with The Christian Science Publishing Society was to be in the hands of the Board of Trustees, as well as the actual issuing of the literature. The terms "direction and supervision" also imply two specific acts, which should be taken into consideration.

In turning to the Church Manual we find, on page 27, Sec. 6 of Art. I, the explicit direction that "The business of The Mother Church shall be transacted by its Christian Science Board of Directors," and on page 79, in Sec. 1 of Art. XXV, is the explicit direction that "The Board of Trustees . . . shall hold and manage the property therein conveyed, and conduct the business of 'The Christian Science Publishing Society' on a strictly Christian basis, for the promotion of the interests of Christian Science." These two by-laws indicate that the business of The Mother Church and the business of The Christian Science Publishing Society are, in a sense, two separate affairs, and managed by their own boards, although of course working for the same purpose.

"In the Deed of Trust, a statement regarding The Christian Science Journal is given as follows: 'I also reserve the right to withdraw from said trust, if I shall so desire, the publication of The Christian Science Journal, but if I do not exercise this reserved action, then said Journal shall remain a part of the trust property forever.' Again in Section 12 Mrs. Eddy states, 'Upon my decease, in consideration of aforesaid, I sell and convey to said trustees my copyright of The Christian Science Journal, to be held by them as the other property of said trust.' On page 81 of the Church Manual, in Sec. 6 of Art. XXV, is the by-law: 'Periodicals which shall at any time be published by The Christian Science Publishing Society, shall be copyrighted and conducted according to the provisions in the Deed of Trust relating to The Christian Science Journal.' This by-law plainly puts all periodicals under the same regime as The Christian Science Journal, which, according to the Deed of Trust, owned and published by The Christian Science Publishing Society—in other words, by the Board of Trustees. Therefore, these periodicals necessarily come under the provisions of Sec. 8 of the Deed of Trust, wherein the direction and supervision, and the preparation and issuance of literature in the trust, is in the hands of the trustees.

"In Sec. 8 of Art. XXV, on page 81 of the Church Manual, is this statement under the heading 'Books to Be Published': 'Only the Publishing Society of The Mother Church selects, approves, and publishes the books and literature it sends forth. If Mary Baker Eddy disapproves of certain books or literature, the society will not publish them. . . . A book or an article of which Mrs. Eddy is the author shall not be published nor republished by this society without her knowledge or written consent.' The term 'literature' here used, evidently includes articles by Mrs. Eddy, indicating that an article by Mrs. Eddy, published in one of the periodicals, is not to be published or republished without her consent. The implication from this might be that the term 'literature' applies to the periodicals as a whole, especially when taken with Sec. 7 of Art. I, on page 27 of the Church Manual, in which it is stated: 'It shall be the duty of the Christian Science Board of Directors to provide a suitable building for the publication of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, Der Herold der Christian Science, and all other Christian Science literature published by The Christian Science Publishing Society.' The use of the term 'other Christian Science literature' implies that the Journal, Sentinel, and Herold are not included in the term 'literature' here used in the Deed of Trust, Sec. 8, and in Sec. 8 of Art. XXV of the Church Manual, on page 82: 'the books and literature it sends forth.' If we take the term 'literature' here in its broad sense, and allow it to include the periodicals of the Christian Science movement, then it must necessarily follow that the Christian Science periodicals, and all the literature going into them, collected, approved, and published by the Publishing Society—in other words, by the Board of Trustees.

"Now with regard to the advertisement appearing in The Christian Science Journal, it is difficult to separate an advertisement appearing in The Christian Science Journal or Der Herold der Christian Science, from an advertisement appearing in The Christian Science Journal or Der Herold der Christian Science. One of course is a business advertisement, and the other is a personal advertisement, but both are advertisements, and both appear in the Christian Science periodicals. If one is subject to the supervision and acceptance of the Publishing Society, it seems a natural deduction that the other is equally so, since they are all, according to the Manual (Sec. 6 of Art. XXV) under the same regime. This being the case, then the question of the acceptance of the Publishing Society, then it would certainly seem that the advertisements, from whatever source they may come, are equally so, and that this is the intention of the Manual and the Deed of Trust.

"While there is no specific direction on this point of a practitioner's advertisements in the Church Manual or in the Deed of Trust, an advertisement is surely a part and parcel of the literature sent forth, and if the rejection or acceptance of reading matter is under the supervision of the Publishing Society, then it would certainly seem that the advertisements, from whatever source they may come, are equally so, and that this is the intention of the Manual and the Deed of Trust.

"In the case of the advertisements of churches and societies, as well as

of nurses, the Manual is explicit, for it plainly states under Sec. 6 of Art. XXIII, in speaking of churches: 'Upon proper application, made in accordance with the rules of The Christian Science Publishing Society, the services of such a church may be advertised in the Christian Science Journal, and in Sec. 31 of Art. VIII, in speaking of nurses, it says: 'The cards of such persons may be inserted in the Christian Science Journal under rules established by the publishers.' The evident indication here is that the rules under which churches and nurses can be accepted for advertisement are not only changeable as the need demands, but are made 'by the publishers.' From these two By-Laws it would seem that the inference might be drawn that advertisements of practitioners would pass through the same scrutiny and determination that the advertisements of churches and nurses must pass through.

"That it is the intention of the Manual that the acceptance of advertisements should be in the hands of the Publishing Society is also implied in the By-Law, Sec. 9 of Art. XXV, covering the removal of cards, in which it is stated: 'No cards shall be removed from our periodicals without the request of the advertiser, except by a majority vote of the Christian Science Board of Directors at a meeting held for this purpose, or for the examination of complaints.' The fact that no card can be removed except by the Christian Science Board of Directors or the request of the advertiser would seem to imply that the card was accepted through some other avenue than through the Christian Science Board of Directors, for it would be plainly evident that if the Christian Science Board of Directors accepted the card, it would go without saying that that same board could remove it. Therefore, the fact that it is explicitly stated what power has the authority to remove the advertisements of practitioners, churches, or nurses, indicates that it is not the power that accepted the advertisements.

"In connection with this point, there is also to be remembered that the Christian Science Board of Directors is the governing power of the Christian Science organization, and that everything to do with the membership of this organization—with the membership of The Mother Church—is under the direct control of the Christian Science Board of Directors. Therefore, anything affecting the good standing of a member of The Mother Church must necessarily come under the direction of the governing board of this Church. No person can have an advertisement in the periodicals as a practitioner or nurse unless he is a member of The Mother Church. To remove for cause the advertisement of any practitioner or nurse advertised, invariably impugns the good standing of that member, and therefore touches his membership with The Mother Church. To confer the privilege of an advertisement on a member of The Mother Church does not touch his standing, but to take away that privilege after it has once been conferred does so, and therefore the power to take away the privilege of an advertisement rightly belongs with the governing board of the Church and its members—the Christian Science Board of Directors. However, the very fact that this danger of the removal of advertisements is guarded against by plainly stating how it is to be done, indicates quite conclusively that the privilege of an advertisement is conferred through another channel, and that the removal of an advertisement is not an ordinary proceeding, but is an exception.

"Under 'Discipline,' Art. VIII, Sec. 14, states: 'It shall be the duty of the directors to see that these periodicals are ably edited and kept abreast of the times.' Here again is a disciplinary supervision, which applies not only to the editing, but to the general make-up of the periodicals, and therefore would extend to the removal of any advertisement. Under Sec. 9 of Art. XXV, under the heading of 'Removal of Cards,' there is the indication that a personal card advertised, whether of a church, society, practitioner, or nurse, is different from an ordinary advertisement, and while it would be thoroughly within the province of the Board of Directors to require the removal of an advertisement, even one in the Monitor or at the time of the removal of the advertisement to discuss why the advertisement was in the Monitor, Sec. 14 of Art. VIII, and Sec. 9 of Art. XXV, plainly confer upon the Board of Directors the authority, and also point out the modus operandi whereby personal cards from the Journal and Herold shall be removed.

"The fact that Mrs. Eddy asked for a small Board of Trustees, which request was plainly intentional, indicated that the Board of Trustees would have to personally be responsible for many things for which a larger board could not be held personally responsible. Among these, it would seem, could be the advertisements of churches and societies, and practitioners, and nurses' advertisements. The fact, also, that the advertisements of churches and societies 'may be' advertised, indicates that there should be a careful selection, and that the movement is thus safeguarded from an indiscriminate compulsion of accepting every denominational advertisement submitted. The further fact that the Board of Trustees is enjoined, on page 104 of the Manual, under Sec. 2 of Art. XXXV, to 'keep a copy of the Seventy-Third Edition and of subsequent editions of the Church Manual; and if a discrepancy appears in any revised edition, these editions shall be cited as authority, and then to guide and direct their actions, surely means that they shall strictly carry out the provisions of the Church Manual and the Deed of Trust, as laid down by Mrs. Eddy under divine direction.

"It seems difficult to draw any other conclusion from the Church Manual and the Deed of Trust than that the entire selection, approval, and issuance of everything going forth from The Christian Science Publishing So-

cety primarily rests with the Board of Trustees, subject to the final analysis, in any instance, of the Christian Science Board of Directors. This conclusion seems to apply equally to all advertisements, whether in the Journal, Sentinel, Herold, or Monitor. The responsibility resting on the Board of Trustees from such a conclusion cannot be escaped, for it would seem that only by such a double check on everything can the movement be guarded against any danger of carelessness or inefficiency in any of the departments of the Publishing Society. The by-law governing the appointment of editors and business manager does not release the Board of Trustees from supervision of the editorial departments of the periodicals—of news any more than advertisements, or any more than the business affairs of the Publishing Society—for the by-law under 'Discipline,' charging the Board of Directors to see that the periodicals 'are ably edited and kept abreast of the times' covers both editorial and business, for 'kept abreast of the times' surely means in respect to the general make-up of the periodicals, as to paper, covers, etc., etc., thus indicating that this disciplinary supervision is as much, and no more so, in the editorial department than in the business; implying, therefore, that it is a disciplinary supervision, although one of the utmost importance, placing the final responsibility on the Christian Science Board of Directors, so far as not allowing 'offenses' to continue.

"One other point might be made in connection with the acceptance of advertisements for the periodicals—that in the Deed of Trust it expressly states in Sec. 6: 'Said trustees shall employ all the help necessary to the proper conducting of said business, and shall discharge the same in their discretion or according to the needs of the business.' The acceptance of the advertisements for our periodicals is no small labor, and could not be done without a great deal of help. Since the Board of Trustees are enjoined to employ all the help, the inference is that no help is to be employed except by the Board of Trustees, and if the necessary help to get the advertisements in shape was under any other supervision than that of the Board of Trustees, it would require help being engaged through another source than the Board of Trustees, although for the purpose of the Publishing Society.

"In order that there may be no conflict whatever of the Church Manual and the Deed of Trust, and one by-law with another by-law, it would seem that the only way to have these all perfectly knit together is that The Christian Science Publishing Society absolutely is responsible for all the literature of this movement except the publications of our Leader, and that this society is responsible for everything that goes into those publications, whether in the form of articles, news, or advertisements, and that the Christian Science Board of Directors is in the final analysis responsible from a disciplinary standpoint to see that this work of The Christian Science Publishing Society is well done.

"November 20, 1915."

Q. Now that you have heard that read, Mr. Eustace, do you recall that you prepared it? A. I prepared it, and there are several changes that should be put in it, that I would put in it, and that I did put in it later on. But I want to say, in connection with this that I prepared this as a brief in favor of the Board of Directors, handling the cause I was trying—that is what it was written for; and the only conclusion that I drew there, that it absolutely rested with The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Q. That is, you desired, in November, 1915, that the Christian Science Board of Directors should pass on the acceptance of the cards of churches and societies and practitioners and nurses? A. I did not; but the question had come up on our board on account of certain difficulties that had arisen as to whether it was possible and right under the Deed of Trust and the Manual for the Board of Directors to do that work, and I said I would try to write a brief on the thing and see if it could be done, and that was my conclusion.

Q. Well, of course, in trying to write that brief you undertook to put your position as you saw it? A. I undertook to state the position as favorably as possible to give the Board of Directors the privilege of doing that work.

Q. Well, you were working according to Principle? A. I was endeavoring to.

Q. Yes; and to see the right of it without regard to how it worked out? A. I was.

Q. Now, you state here that this question of accepting advertisements must be viewed from the standpoint of what we have in the Church Manual and also in the Deed of Trust. At that time, in writing the two phrases, you put the Church Manual first?

A. What significance has that?

Q. I ask you if you didn't put the Church Manual ahead of the Deed of Trust at that time?

Mr. Whipple—Doesn't the paper show?

The Master—Doesn't it show for itself whether he did or not?

Mr. Krauthoff—It does, if Your Honor please.

The Master—Then why is it necessary for him to say whether he did or not?

Mr. Krauthoff—Why, I thought it was a part of the cross-examination, in view of his statements on the direct; I will pass it.

Q. Now, at this time you pointed out a statement of Mrs. Eddy said to be in the Deed of Trust, with respect to having asked for a small Board of Trustees. That is in the letter accompanying the instrument of January 15, 1898, called the gift to The Mother Church—it is not in the Deed of Trust? A. It is. Does it say in the Deed of Trust?

Q. Yes. That is a typographical error. Now, you say, "The constitution and designation of this board and

its members would indicate that it had a threefold office; first, business; second, metaphysical; and third, scholarship." Now, of the first three trustees, Mr. Bates and Mr. Neal and Mr. McKenzie, who do you understand was the business man?

Mr. Whipple—I pray Your Honor's judgment. Aren't we getting far, far ahead?

Mr. Krauthoff—Why, if Your Honor please—

The Master—I am unable to see any importance in that question.

Mr. Krauthoff—If Your Honor please, I will state what it is that I desire to prove, if it will aid the situation. The statement is that Mr. Eustace has built up an argument that he is the metaphysician of the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Mr. Whipple—What if he is? Of what consequence is it?

Mr. Krauthoff—It is of very great consequence.

Mr. Whipple—Well, I must confess that I cannot see it. I have been mystified by this cross-examination a great deal, but that is entirely beyond anything that I connect with any issue in this case.

Mr. Krauthoff—The point about it is this: Your Honor please: For one of three trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society to constitute himself the metaphysician of these three is in violation of the principles of Christian Science.

Mr. Whipple—We have not had the principles laid down yet.

The Master—He has not, in anything that he has said here, made any such claim yet.

Mr. Krauthoff—No; but I want to show that in this document he did.

The Master—It seems to me at present too remote on anything that I have to consider.

Mr. Krauthoff—Very well.

Q. Now, in this document of Nov. 20, 1915, you quoted freely from the Church Manual? A. I always think and quote freely from it.

Q. As a trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society? A. I do.

Q. And you do that today? A. I do it exactly the same today.

Q. No distinction between this document of Nov. 20, 1915, and the present? A. I said that there are some things in there that I changed myself, before.

Q. Will you point out what it was? A. Well, I would have to go through it.

Q. Will you do it by tomorrow morning? A. I will.

Mr. Krauthoff—And then I will ask you further about it.

Mr. Whipple—Has it been marked as an exhibit? Let it be marked, and then you may take it along with you.

Mr. Krauthoff—It is marked Exhibit 36.

Q. Do you recall the occasion in the early part of 1916 where a letter was written from the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society to the Christian Science Board of Directors? A. I would want to see that letter.

Q. That is the letter that the Board of Directors returned to you? A. I don't know; I will have to see the letter.

Q. You will have to see the letter before you—A. Yes.

The Master—Has there been any reference to it so far in the evidence?

Mr. Krauthoff—I understand not. The history of that letter, as I understand, is that it was a letter written from the trustees to the directors. The original was returned by the directors to the trustees, and the trustees state that they do not have the original, nor do they have any copy of it, they say. So I will have to prove this document by other evidence, and then take the liberty of recalling Mr. Eustace for cross-examination on it.

Q. Now, Mr. Whipple read the statement of Sept. 30, 1918. I want to speak to you about some things in it. You state in the letter of Sept. 30, 1918, referring to a meeting of Sept. 11, 1918, that at that meeting the trustees stated to the Board of Directors exactly how they viewed the Deed of Trust and the Manual in their relations to the trustees and their work. Now, how did you state that you viewed it?

Mr. Whipple—Well, it appears right in that letter. Why go into it more?

Q. Did you state anything except what you have set out in that letter? A. I stated what is in that letter.

Q. You stated what is in this letter? A. Yes.

Q. And that statement is that there was no other course possible to the trustees than to abide absolutely by the Deed of Trust and the Manual, both in the letter and the spirit.

Mr. Whipple—Pause a moment. What he stated is in the letter—not in one part of it, but in the whole of it; and why read it and ask him if he did not state that, when he has said that which he stated is in the letter? It simply duplicates.

Mr. Krauthoff—I have the right—

Mr. Whipple—I doubt if you do have the right, sir, to use the record in that way. At any rate, it is not good discretion.

Mr. Krauthoff—As I understand, on cross-examination, if Your Honor please, I have the right to call his attention to a statement in this document with a view of basing a question upon it.

Mr. Whipple—That you are not doing. If you were trying to do that, go ahead.

Mr. Krauthoff—Thank you, Mr. Whipple. If you will give me time I will try to catch up with you.

The Master—Do it so far as possible without re-reading at length what has already been put in the record once.

Mr. Krauthoff—That is what we are doing.

Mr. Whipple—It is not time that he wants; it is eternity!

Mr. Krauthoff—That is what we are dealing with!

Mr. Whipple—I am glad that you have not lost your sense of humor.

Q. This is still your position, Mr. Eustace? A. My position has always been to be a genuine Christian Scientist, and obedient to what Mrs. Eddy has said.

Q. And to abide absolutely by the

Deed of Trust and the Manual? A. It has.

Q. And that is true after you have had the advice of counsel? A. Our counsel has never advised us anything else.

Q. In your direct examination Mr. Whipple asked you if you had had advice of counsel when you wrote this letter of September 30, 1918, and I believe you stated that you had not conferred with Mr. Justice Hughes, but had conferred informally with Mr. Strawn? A. I did not say so.

Q. I misunderstood you. That advice of counsel did you have when you wrote that letter of September 30? A. I had no advice of counsel whatever.

Q. From any source. But now that you have had advice of counsel you are still of the same opinion? A. Still, in substance, of exactly the same opinion.

Q. I call your attention to the statement in this memorandum that the

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Household Service on a Business Basis

Previous articles on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on May 30 and June 6.

III

Some Details of the New Method

"Like every new movement which is worth while, the new 'shift' system of domestic service will take time and careful adjustment to put into working order," declared a woman who has watched the eight-hour law for servants operating in her own home for a number of months. "Women have run their homes with an astonishing slackness and lack of true efficiency. I believe. Why, what woman has thought of men if they allowed affairs in their offices to be managed in so bungling a way? There is room for much improvement, and it will be more likely to come when women lay hold upon real business methods.

"The 'shift' system, as I have explained, cannot be made to operate universally all in a moment, even if the world of housekeepers were convinced that it were desirable, which is very far from the case. In this, as well as in most undertakings, it must be allowed room for individual expression and for elasticity of arrangement. Many details of the new plan must be worked out differently in various homes and localities; and then, too, standards are so far apart.

"When women listen to a talk on the subject of the eight-hour law, they are at once fairly bristling with opposition and with questions which almost take the form of challenges. The matter of salaries is one of the great bugbears, and, after that, there comes the trouble of knowing how to arrange for Sundays and holidays and summer vacations. Workers under this much-discussed plan are allowed holidays and Sundays free, as you have understood, and each season they have two weeks off with pay, just as do women in factories and offices. These emergencies, as it seems to me, housekeepers must meet in their own way. It so happens that Sundays are off days for my family, as well as for the workers; we seldom have company, often we are away and, if not, our demands are few. So I have found that, by having a woman come in for part of the day, everything can easily be accomplished; if conditions were opposite to this, quite opposite arrangements would have to be made. I personally feel that the best plan is to get different women to come on Sundays; they may almost certainly be found, women who are glad to earn something extra by working for you a part of each Sunday and holiday. With summer plans, I admit there is often a puzzling problem involved. When I go away this season, I am having sent down to the country a portable house, where I shall let my women live, and for the use of which they will pay me a small rent. I understand that not all mistresses would be able to arrange such a thing, and for them it might involve finding women of the locality to come in for part of the day. This is what I mean by allowing for elasticity: One out and dried scheme cannot be forced to operate exactly in each household; but would we really want it to? Different tastes, requirements, and circumstances must bring out varying plans."

As for other stumbling blocks in the way of many women's accepting such a plan as the eight-hour law for servants, there are such problems as what to do with persons who do not care to sleep alone in the house. Often there is a nurse for the children, whom it is necessary to have live in the house; the family being away, perhaps she does not care to remain alone with the children, but it is usually possible to arrange with one or another of the household assistants to stay for a few nights. One can find a way. There is, too, the question of whether food is carried away or eaten on the premises; and, in reply to this, the woman interviewed said that she felt it was her own fault if the thing happened, as it merely meant that she was not careful in her supervision of the ice chest. Then, too, she thought that with women of higher grade of refinement and intelligence, there is much less likelihood of the trouble showing itself. It must be constantly remembered that these women who will work under the new business arrangement are of a different order from the old-fashioned servants; presumably, it will be possible, in the majority of cases, to trust them to come and go at their stated hours and not to eat in the house or carry away their employer's food. Many persons, oddly enough, object to the calling of the new type of servant by the title of Miss or Mrs.; but exactly why? There have always been certain occasional workers in the home whom one has naturally referred to in formal fashion. Surely it is not the presence of the old-fashioned servant, called in the old-fashioned way, that makes a home. Isn't it, perhaps, within the range of possibilities that a house cared for by wholesome, free, and efficient business women will be far pleasanter than one poorly and grudgingly looked upon by servants often ill trained to perform their tasks quickly and well, yet demanding what are generally considered exorbitant wages in return for their services? It is merely a pointed question for women who are struggling with unsatisfactory conditions in their homes today.

Frozen Dainties

An ice-cream freezer, for home use, is a good investment. It need not be an expensive freezer, for there is a wide selection, with several at moderate prices. The cleaner a freezer is kept, being thoroughly washed and dried after each freezing, the longer it lasts.

Only the purest and best ingredients are permissible in ice-cream making. In flavoring it must be re-

membered that the volatile flavorings freeze "out," so double the quantity should be used; wherever sugar is included in the recipe of uncooked mixtures, it should be melted in a little boiling water, then cooled, before being added to the mixture to be frozen, as this avoids a granulated texture.

Whenever fruits are used, they should be selected ripe, but firm, and should be carefully washed before being hulled or seeded, as the case may be.

Creams and ices are all the home artist usually attempts, but sherbets, parfaits, mousses, and frappés are not difficult, when the knack of making them is once learned. Perhaps the mousses require a little more expert knowledge and manipulation than the others, as they are, when perfectly made, a fluffy, half-frozen confection, which must be as smooth as satin. Mousses are "still" frozen; that is, packed in salt and ice and frozen without the use of a paddle and turning.

The simplest ice cream is the French nursery variety, which is made of 1 pint of cream, ½ pint of sugar, and as much of the soft center of a vanilla bean as may be held on the point of a penknife. The familiar frozen custard is the usual boiled custard, made smooth and well flavored.

Reliable coloring fluids come conveniently bottled, and will aid the beginner in turning out a professional looking product.

Strawberry Ice: Wash and hull 2 quarts of ripe berries. Put them in a saucepan to heat in a pint of boiling water, adding 1 pint of sugar and a tablespoon of cornstarch dissolved in a little cold water. When the berries are soft, turn through a cheesecloth square, wrung out of cold water and stretched over a fine sieve. Cool and freeze. Gooseberry, blackberry, cherry, raspberry, orange, pineapple, and lemon ice may be made in the same way. In place of the cornstarch, the whites of 2 eggs, stiffly beaten, may be put into the freezer when the mixture is half frozen.

Frozen Peaches: Pare and cut fine enough ripe peaches of good flavor to equal 2 quarts. Put them in a bowl, adding 2 pints of sugar; let stand 2 hours in a warm place, stirring often. Turn them into the freezer, add 1 pint of heavy cream and the stiffly beaten whites of 2 eggs. Freeze and let stand 1 hour to ripen. Frozen strawberries are made in the same way.

Frozen Bananas: Skin and chop very fine 12 bananas. Add to them the juice of 3 lemons and 2 oranges. Mix with 1 pint of sugar syrup, spiced and flavored with vanilla. When partially frozen, add the stiffly beaten whites of 2 eggs.

Frozen Apple Custard: Make and cool a quart boiled custard. Have ready 2 cups of rich sweet apple sauce; beat it through the custard, turn into the freezer, and freeze as quickly as it is mixed.

Frozen Cranberries: Make a sauce from 1 quart of cranberries and strain it in the usual way; add 1 pint of sugar syrup and 1 teaspoon of powdered gelatin, dissolved in a little water. When cold, freeze and, when half frozen, add ½ pint of cream and the beaten white of 1 egg.

Mint Frappé: Chop 1 cup of mint leaves very fine; add the strained juice of 2 lemons and let stand 20 minutes. Boil together 2 cups of water and 2 cups of sugar for 5 minutes; then pour over the mint and let stand until cold. Strain, add a little green coloring, a teaspoon of peppermint extract and freeze to a mush. Serve in tall glasses, with a teaspoon of whipped cream on top of each glass.

Vanilla Mousse: Whip 1 pint of heavy cream, adding to it slowly ¼ cup of sugar. Add 2 teaspoons of vanilla extract and 1 cup of any ripe fruit pulp that has been rubbed through a sieve. Pack in the freezer mold, without paddle, and bury in salt and ice until it is frozen, like a parfait.

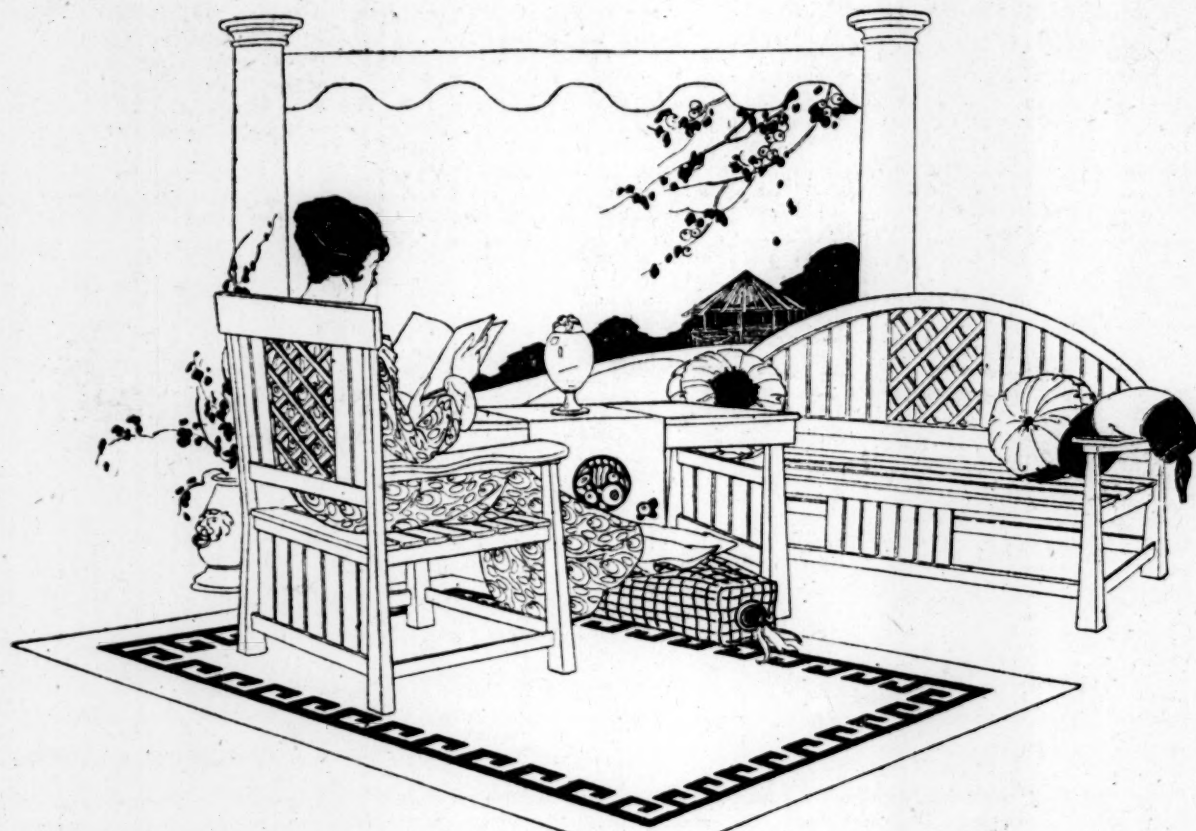
Tutti Frutti Cream: Mash 2 packages of cream cheese with 1 pint of cream. Add ¼ cup of sugar and 1 cup of chopped mixed fruit, that is, seeded raisins, dates, angelica, candied cherries, half a banana, four stewed prunes, and a teaspoon of chopped preserved ginger. Mix well, add the beaten white of 1 egg, and freeze. When almost frozen, repack in a small square mold and pack in salt and ice to harden. Serve sliced on lettuce leaves, heaped with mayonnaise, made without mustard, for the salad course. Or this dish may be used, served with whipped cream and cheese crackers, for a luncheon dessert.

The New Organdie Frocks

Dainty indeed are the new summer frocks, made of sheerest organdie in pastel shades of rainbow hues. They are fashioned simply, for the most part, having necked skirts, draped sufficiently full to allow grace and comfort in walking; many have blouses with broad fichu which cross in front, having two long ends which are tied together in a large crisp bow at the back of the waist. These organdie frocks are not expensive when made at home, although they are bringing rather astounding prices in the shops; the material comes very wide and it requires only four or five yards for the average dress. One girl who made her frock recently purchased the material for about two dollars. As little trimming is being used, the tucked organdie itself forming the usual decoration, relieved perhaps with a dainty vestee set in, these dresses are most economical, and will be found particularly comfortable for warm summer days.

The Selection of Porch Furniture

"A real porch again! My, what a treat!" said the week-end visitor to her hostess, as she settled herself comfortably in one of the large, gayly cushioned willow chairs which made the suburban house so attractive. "Do you know, there is one feature of city life to which I have never grown accustomed, and that is the dispensing of piazzas," she continued. "I adjusted myself rather quickly to small rooms, in which one must eliminate all unnecessary articles, for I knew enough to expect that, when I moved in town; but, somehow, I had not



One advantage of living out of town

considered the question of sitting out of doors in the summer time. It seemed so hard to have nowhere to go but the parks."

"I know just how it is," said the other, sympathetically. "Living out of town has certain disadvantages. I admit, but I feel that one gets a great deal more than one has to give up by the change."

"Your porch is really the most attractive I have seen in many a day," the visitor ejaculated enthusiastically. "Take this chair that I am sitting in, for instance, of the most lovely hollow variety, with its comfortably sloping back and plenty of room for these pretty cushions; I'm sure I couldn't find anything better in the regular indoor kind. Then, what an unusually artistic color scheme you have carried out everywhere, using enameled French gray willow, trimmed with borders of lavender and deeper mauve and the bright cushions to match! I like that nice, smooth-topped table, with its beautiful willow and cretonne lamp, selected by the lover of beauty in everything," she added, smiling. "And that settee, too, I didn't really see that before. How good looking it is! Do you know, I like particularly the idea of keeping the pillows solid in color, to relieve the figured cushions made for the piece. How wise of you to think of that!"

"That was not original on my part," her hostess hastened to explain. "I visited several of the shops, which were carrying the best assortment of porch furniture, before I got mine. I found that the sets which I liked best were fitted that way. Then I saw that, if I purchased the natural willow pieces, selected my coverings, and then had the set painted and enameled to carry out the colors, that I would obtain the effect I wanted at considerably less expense than would be required if purchasing the set outright. So I talked it over quite frankly with the salesman; I find that they are usually glad to give you the benefit of their experience. Together we worked out my ideas, practically and easily. First, I found the pieces I wanted, then the cretonne; I had him match the gray with that in a particular piece of furniture and the lavender and mauve from the material. All the work was done in the shop at a reasonable price, too. Of course, I made all the pillows for the set; the round ones, with the center point and ray-like cording, are particularly in vogue, you know, as are also those long slender ones, usually made of brilliant solid colors to contrast with the dark-hued furniture. That part of the work is mere play, but it was not quite so easy to find just the right grass rug to suit the purpose. However, I think that one of neutral tone, with its mauve decorations, is very good, don't you?"

"It certainly is. I should think it would be great fun selecting anything so important as a set of furniture, although I have wondered if it isn't hard to choose the best," the guest asked. "I have never attempted anything of the kind myself."

"At first it does seem a trifle confusing, especially if you have no very definite ideas to start with. It is better to go slowly and to be sure that you have thought it out carefully. I should say. But, after you have begun to consider the question from all the points of view bearing on the situation, and have eliminated the impractical or otherwise undesirable varie-

ties, you find that your choice has been narrowed down very sharply. In making my own selection, here, for instance, there were just quantities of tempting things to choose from; but most had to be rejected, for one reason or another.

"One of the most beautiful varieties of porch furniture is that made of fine California reed, which is always left in its natural color, because it is impossible to improve upon it by painting," she began, warming to her subject. "This is usually decorated simply by an effective two-toned striped openwork design, placed in the back of the pieces, or by means of a figure formed by weaving the reed. The cheaper types of reed furniture have heavier strands and are stained

The Making of Luster China

A bright spot amidst the dim shadows of one of Boston's apartment buildings is the studio of a maker of luster china. Approached through a latticed green door, bearing the quaint little totem-pole knocker imaginable, one enters a studio which is different. It gleams from every piece of luster china, ranged down every row on the long hospitable table under the checkered windows; for it is here that, as a luster artist, Miss Amy Dalrymple mixes the sticky brown liquids with an instinct for the "feel of

things" so certain that remarkable results are ever unfolding under her touch. This work combines the dexterity of the craftsman with a clear understanding of color harmonies, for before devoting her time to china painting, Miss Dalrymple was preeminently an artist. It is this artistic quality which distinguishes her work; her use of unusual strokes in the handling of brushes, and her accurate eye for color values, produce china that it is a pleasure to live with. It never grows tiresome. Place a piece of luster china in different positions, and you will obtain effects as varied as the gradations of light which fall upon it.

In searching further into the mysteries of this process of lustering china, one discovers that it was first practiced in Italy and Spain as early as the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and that excellent specimens of lusterware were then produced. Later on, in the eighteenth century, the art was brought to England and, though the ware there made was inferior in many ways to the earlier ware, it became the fashion of the moment, being treasured as "best china" by many a family—even rivaling for a while the precious Lowestoft sets. In those days there were but four principal lusters: silver or platinum,

copper or brown, gold, and purple or pink. To see a bit of these old-time lusters among the many gradations of color used in decorating china today is to realize strikingly the remarkable strides that have been made in the evolution of the colors used in that particular medium. Blazing shades of "fire opal," "yellow pearl fleck," recalling the tenderest shades of daffodils, and tints of "a ruby blueness" mingle in a harmonious assortment of rainbow hues.

Much care is also given to the application of the luster, as it dries almost as quickly as shellac. To be free from all streaks and present an even, smooth, bubble-like surface, one must be extremely dexterous in using the small camel-hair brushes, as well as nimble-fingered for the holding and twirling of the pieces.

These colors, before they burst from their cocoons, as it were, in the process of firing, are held in small white egg cups which remind one of nothing so much as miniature jars holding, not Ali Baba's, but their own 40 thieves. Looking beneath these squares of glass covering these even, smooth, bubble-like surface, one must see every one, though the cups contain the whole gamut of colors; and not until after the china comes from its first firing in the kilns are the colors apparent. The most unique effects are obtained, not so much through the mixing of the liquids as by patient trips through the great kiln, by which process the colors are perfected.

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WETS SEEK WEAK SPOT IN DRY LAW

Advantage to Be Taken, It Is Announced, of Decision in State of Washington Case Ordering a Referendum Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The wets have apparently found a new basis for legal action in the endeavor to delay the operation of the Federal Prohibition Amendment. When they appealed to the Supreme Court of the State of Washington to compel the Secretary of State to submit the question of ratifying the federal amendment to the people of Washington by referendum, that court, by a five-to-four vote, decided that the referendum must be allowed to operate, notwithstanding the fact that the Legislature of Washington had already ratified the amendment by means of a joint resolution.

Justice Fullerton, in his opinion, took the extreme ground that since the Washington State Legislature had acted on the matter by joint resolution, the amendment has not, in reality, been ratified at all, since, in his view, the full legislative power of the State must be exerted in order to constitute ratification. If this view is sound, then the federal amendment has not been legally ratified, since a large number of the states that have taken ratification action did so by means of the joint resolution; and it is understood that the attorneys for the liquor interests will take steps to see what legal foundation there is for such a view.

Ratification Denied

Justice Fullerton's opinion on the question as to whether the state officers should be made to submit the question of ratification to a referendum vote, was a dissenting opinion, for the reason that he took the ground that the amendment had not been legally ratified and that there was therefore no question properly to be put before the people by referendum. His opinion runs in part as follows:

"I am of the opinion that there has been no valid ratification of the proposed constitutional amendment. If this view be sound, it follows as a matter of course that there is nothing to submit under the referendum clause of the Constitution to the vote of the electorate.

"It is sufficient to say that in my opinion the term, 'legislature,' as used in the fifth article of the federal Constitution, has reference to the legislative power of the State, not to that part of the legislative power technically designated in the Constitution as the Legislature. The two houses of the legislative branch of the state government cannot, therefore, ratify a proposed amendment to the federal Constitution by a joint resolution; this for the reason that they do not constitute the sole legislative power.

"The Governor, by his right of approval or disapproval of legislative enactments, and the people, through referendum, constitute a part of that power, and the participation of the one in every instance, and the participation of the other, if it so desires, is necessary to passage of laws. That the ratification of the proposed amendment is the enactment of a law, seems to me only necessary to be stated to be conceded. It is a surrender of a part of the sovereignty of the State, and it makes that law in the State which was not law before. The state Constitution points out the procedure for the enactment of laws. That procedure has not been followed in this instance; hence my conclusion that there has been no valid ratification of the amendment.

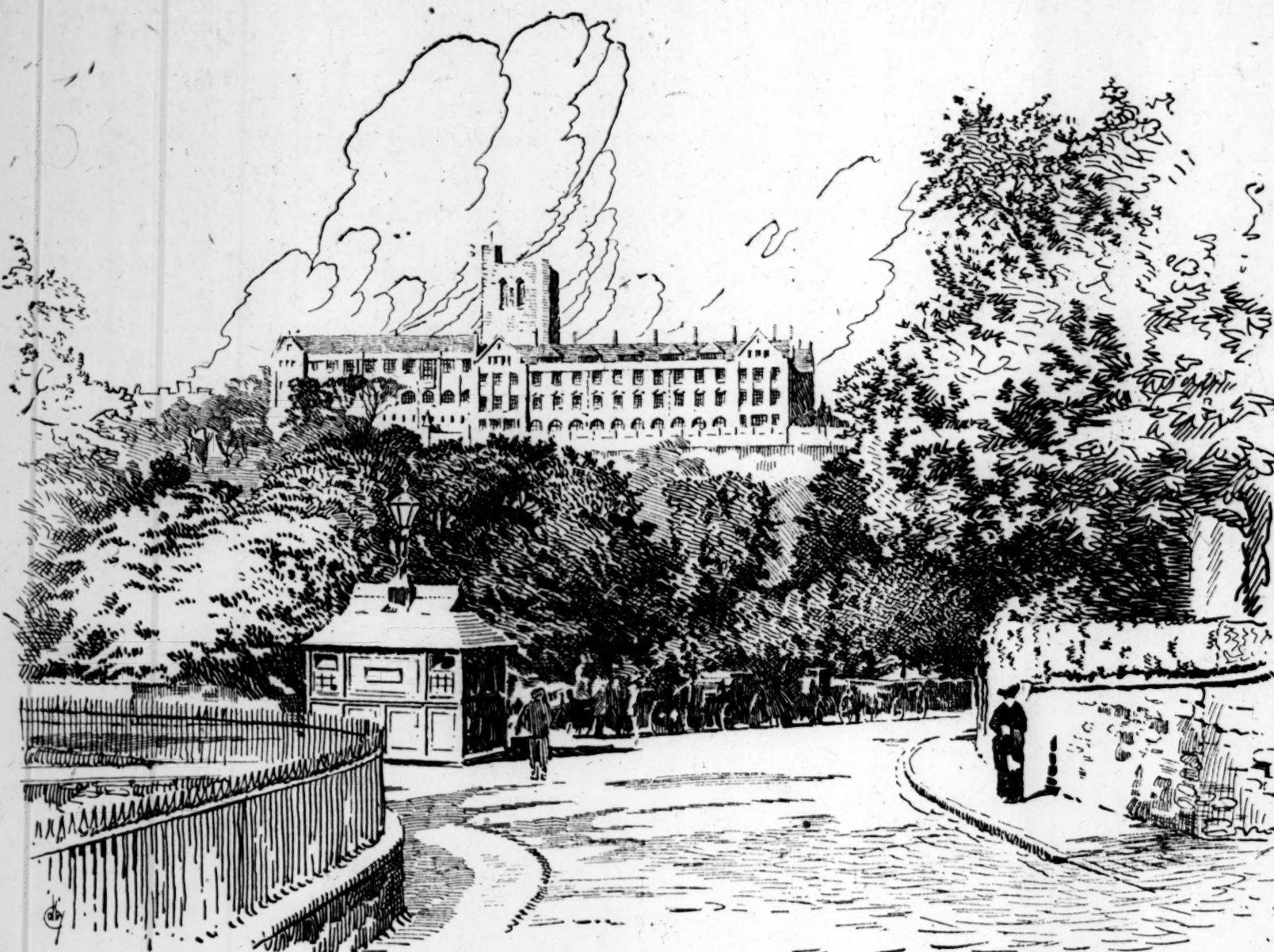
Procedure Criticized

"I am aware that the majority meet my objection by arguing that the power to amend the Constitution of the United States emanates from that Constitution, and since it prescribes no form for state action, any suitable form may be adopted which expresses the will of the State. But this line of reasoning overlooks the language of the constitutional provision authorizing amendments. As shown in both the majority and dissenting opinions, the Congress, in submitting proposed amendments to the Constitution for ratification by the states, may adopt either one of two methods for such ratification. It may submit the amendment to the legislatures of the several states, or it may submit it to conventions of the several states. If the majority contention be sound, a submission to the Legislature would be legally ratified, if ratified by a convention, and, if submitted to a convention, would be legally ratified, if ratified by the Legislature. This form of reasoning is, to my mind, unsound.

"I think instead of waiving form, form is expressly insisted upon, and since the submission is in this instance to a legislature, the legislature must act in the manner it is empowered to act by the laws creating it, else there is no valid ratification. "That I am not alone in this view is shown by the cases supporting it cited by the majority. I cannot agree with the majority, however, in thinking them unsound. To my mind the reasoning upon which they are founded is unanswerable. I think the writ should be denied."

MORE INDUSTRIES WANTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut—A large factory building, or series of buildings, in which small concerns can be lodged at the start of their careers, is the topic of much discussion here. Men interested in the matter of encouraging small industries to develop in the city are projecting a plan which would increase the diversity of Bridgeport's manufacturing products. A committee of the Chamber of Commerce has been named to devise ways and means.



Bangor University from Cathedral Close

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

PROHIBITION AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Professor Fisher of Yale University Says Dry Enforcement Will Add From 10 to 20 Per Cent to Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Just before the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor opened, with murmurs on all sides of its attitude toward prohibition, a great prohibition rally was held on the steel pier here on Sunday. Robert A. Wood, of South End House, Boston, who presided, said that drink was a form of sabotage thrown into the wheels. People were going to enforce all that was sound and good in labor and prohibition was going to increase the capacity and potentiality of the whole people in carrying out the programs which were discussed.

Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University stated that when he was chairman of a sub-committee of the Council of National Defense to investigate war-time prohibition, he was not permitted to publish the report. This he found was due to the influence exerted by the powerful brewery interests.

Professor Fisher said that the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment was a most momentous happening. Between July 1 and Jan. 1 he warned would be a trying time, because the brewers' enormous fund will be used to create artificial sentiment. He remarked that while the Anti-Saloon League, which Mr. Wheeler represents, deserves thanks for its fight against the strongest influence in America it must be appreciated that there must have been a response in the people. A moral, but not emotional, fundamental was the rock on which the feeling was founded. The force of industrialism and the modern desire for efficiency was another influence. Professor Fisher estimated that the enforcement of prohibition would increase the economic activity of the United States from 10 to 20 per cent, and would add from \$7,500,000,000 to \$15,000,000,000 to production each year.

Question of Personal Liberty

The desire of the addicts will continue, Professor Fisher believed, but the inertia of public opinion, which stood in the way of the passage of the amendment will be on the other side when prohibition is in force, and will then oppose any change.

"One reason that I believe in prohibition," said Professor Fisher, "is because I believe in personal liberty. Rid the world of the tyranny that comes directly and indirectly from alcohol. The good of all is more important than that of the individual." To release man's faculties from the influence of alcoholism, he declared, was not an interference with his liberties. The only personal liberty that is interfered with is the liberty of the liquor interest itself and that is done that the world may be free.

Wayne B. Wheeler said that the Eighteenth Amendment was the finest example of self-discipline for the good of all ever enacted into law. "Democracy," declared Mr. Wheeler, "rests on intelligence, on social justice, on patriotism, on clean politics, and the liquor traffic is an enemy to every one of these things."

He reviewed the investigation by the Senate Judiciary sub-committee of the brewers' activities and German propaganda, showing how the brewers had controlled and bought newspapers and had boycotted men in business and political life. He named the writer of a series of articles for a magazine, who was found from the brewers' own records to be receiving

\$5000 a year and to have submitted the articles to the brewers before publication.

Slogan Was Propaganda

The "no beer, no work" cry was purely a piece of brewery propaganda, Mr. Wheeler asserted, and not induced by organized Labor, which will obey the Constitution.

"The enforcement codes now being introduced in Congress," Mr. Wheeler said, "have teeth. They will be beer tight and whisky tight from Maine to California."

Another speaker, Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, referred to the fact that only four weeks ago on that very pier the liquor interests had pledged a great sum of money for a 5-year campaign depending upon lack of enforcement and dissatisfaction to obtain a repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. She warned the audience that this was going to be a very noisy campaign, led by "a raging animal whose purse is in danger."

Mrs. Tilton has visited and investigated the states where it was said that the use of drugs had increased because of the cutting off of alcohol, and she found no increase. She also found that in the dry cities Labor unions, formerly hostile, had come out for prohibition.

ARKANSAS HYDRO-ELECTRIC COMPANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas—Organization of the Arkansas Hydro-Electric Development Company has been completed, virtually half of the capital stock has been subscribed, and work on the company's project of a hydro-electric plant on Little Red River, near Heber Springs, will begin soon. The project, when completed, will supply half a dozen towns in north central Arkansas with electric light and power. The site will permit of other dams being built later with a kilowatt capacity sufficient to supply a large territory within a radius of 60 miles. The initial project, according to engineers' estimates, will cost \$263,000.

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Americans are inclined to think of the universities of Great Britain as venerable seats of learning, whose buildings are crumbled by the hand of time. And of course this is true of Oxford and Cambridge; but in many other cities there are springing up new colleges, some of them even younger, than our state universities. Such, for example, is the University College of North Wales, in the quaint old town of Bangor, which Owen Glendower flavored with his memories.

The town of Bangor lies in the hollow between two piles of Welsh mountains, in a valley which broadens out as it runs down to the Menai Straits and the flat lowlands of the Island of Anglesey. On one side of the valley slopes, to the left as you face the straits, are the new buildings of the university. No recently built college has a more picturesque position or is a more successful reproduction of medieval quadrangles, although the foundation dates only from 1883.

Looking from the college terrace one has a wide view off over the straits and Anglesey, while in the hollow, almost at one's feet, lies the miniature cathedral on the site of the earlier edifice which Owen Glendower destroyed by fire in 1404. Since this experience at the hands of the famous illusionist and military chieftain, it has been rebuilt and is now an interesting example of the smaller type of church with a timber roof that is characteristic of British Gothic. The town straggles down the valley toward the water in a long, narrow band of slate-roofed houses; the cathedral and its grounds are situated about the center, close under the walls of the college. On the right, as one stands on the university terrace looking down upon the cathedral, and heaped up in full measure behind one, are the Welsh mountains. The nearer hills cut off the view of Snowdon and its ranges, but this is compensated

for by the splendid Norman tower of Penrhyn Castle. Wisely did the university authorities decide to make the architecture of their new university fit the age and historic associations of its surroundings. From a distance the college has every appearance of belonging to the age of Erasmus, when learning was born anew.

Bangor University is typical of the growth of the technical spirit in British education and of the democratizing process which education is passing through. The barriers which formerly limited university training to the "gentleman-born" had been largely swept aside before the war. The latter event is now hastening the continuation of the process. Bangor provides, for example, excellent laboratories for technical research, particularly in the field of biology; for admission one needs only to satisfy the entrance requirements. All over the British Isles similar institutions are to be found, and the day of the exclusive Oxford or Cambridge cachet has gone forever.

SOCIALIST HEARING POSTPONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The defense in the cases of 13 Socialists, on trial in the Federal Court charged with conspiracy to defeat the draft in 1917,

"PIANOLA" Player-Piano

—the only Player-Piano having those vitally important expression-control features—the THEMIST and the METROSTYLE. Grand and upright models.

Other instruments in exchange. Convenient payments. Sold in Michigan only by

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Women's, Misses' and
Children's Shoes

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Woodward and Adams Aves. DETROIT

Woodward and Adams Aves. DETROIT

Woodward and Adams Aves. DETROIT

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RETURN OF NEGRO TO SOUTH URGED

Southern Race Congress Pledges Itself to Work Constantly and Consistently for This Purpose

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—More than 10,000 southern Negroes pledged themselves at the meeting of the Southern Race Congress, which closed here June 5, to work consistently and constantly to bring about a general return of the Negro man and woman to the South, where they are badly needed in agricultural and other lines.

The problem which confronts these workers for the return of the Negro people from their exodus, is the control of lynch law in the south, according to speakers at this congress. This is the problem of curbing, through judicial machinery, the lawless elements of both Negro and white population in every state in the south. There was no attempt to mince words in this declaration as made by virtually every speaker at the congress. E. P. Columbus, business manager of the congress, expressed the project and the problem which confronts the southern Negroes in working it out, in the following words in one of his several speeches:

"We want the people of the south to understand that our people want to remain in the south. This is their homeland; they are happier here and more contented than they ever can or will be in the north, and they know it. If they can be assured that the strong arm of justice will stop the lawlessness of the black population and the white population alike, there will be needed no campaigns to induce colored Labor to return to the south. It will not be possible to keep them away, for this is where they want to live. Our people love the south land, particularly its country districts, as the rich man loves the cities. If the south can be made safe for democracy, the colored man will come back here and be proud to have a share in the up-building of his homeland. Our race congress will be one moving, speaking appeal of many voices to stop lawlessness."

ONE-MAN STREET CARS ARE PRAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—After a thorough investigation into the operation of the type of one-man street cars in use here the State Public Utilities Commission says that "this type of car is not only absolutely safe in the hands of a capable operator, but that it is far safer for the passenger upon that car, or upon other cars and for occupants of the street, than is any other type of car."

Says the commission: "A considerable number of Portland people expressed to the commission a doubt as to the propriety of permitting these one-man cars to be operated, and the members of this commission, fully appreciating the responsibility upon them, had made an unusually careful investigation. The three members of the commission, with several of its experts, caused one of these safety cars to be taken out and operated. We spent two hours in causing it to be put through all its paces, and in making an examination and having explained the entire mechanism and operation of the cars."

BOY SCOUT PARADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—As part of their drive for 1,000,000 associate members the Boy Scouts of America held a parade and pageant in Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon. Scouting from the days of the Indians was illustrated and many leaders in athletics were present or represented.

JUST OUT
Our new Summer
Magazine of Fashion
Correctly Illustrating
the Newest Models in
Summer Frocks and Summer Blouses
Summer Skirts and Summer Corsets
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Beach and Bathing Costumes
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Lawn Umbrellas
in an exceptional
range of sizes, patterns,
colors, fabrics
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DIAMONDS—WATCHES
Hugh Connolly and Son
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GLOVES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
HOSIERY
IN ALL THE DESIRABLE COLORS
All kid gloves bought here repaired free.
Dependable Merchandise at reasonable prices.

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258 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT

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Every Type of Swimming Costume
for Women, Misses and Girls
From swimming suits of silk or wool to Sandals and Shoes, Rubber Caps, Silk Hats, Capes and Slipovers in colors to harmonize with the costume.

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Business Men's Lunch 11:30 to 2—50c
Dinner 5:30 to 9—75c
Tea 2 to 5—50c
A la Carte all days
Special Sunday Dinner 6 to 9—\$1.25
Special attention given to private luncheons and banquets.
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

W. C. HAGEN WINS
OPEN GOLF TITLE

Detroit Golfer Defeats M. J. Brady by One Stroke for United States Championship in Play-Off of Tie on Thursday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WEST NEWTON, Massachusetts—W. C. Hagen of the Oakland Hills Country Club, Detroit, holder of the national open golf championship of the United States in 1914, once again won the title when he defeated M. J. Brady, the Oakland Club golfer, by one stroke, turning in a card of 77 on the play-off of Wednesday's tie on the links of the Brae Burn Country Club, yesterday.

Under almost perfect weather conditions Hagen teed off from the first hole, and using an iron sliced his shot into the woods and made his second just over the brook. Brady, however, played his drive down the fairway, and approached 30 feet from the hole. His opponent's third left him a four-foot putt which he missed, while the local golfer's putt fell short by three feet, but he sank his next one. Then with the first hole in his favor he put his drive into the trees and after playing safe was on in four but took two putts for the hole, scoring a 6.

Brady won the fourth and sixth, and after the turn took the tenth, having trouble on all of the greens with his putter. Hagen was putting strong. At the twelfth hole a decision by the officials delayed the game for a short time, but at the next green each player took a 4.

The Oakland man's brilliant putting streak deserted him momentarily at the short thirteenth, where he missed a five-footer for a 3 and halved in a 4, both falling short on their tee shots. The putter, however, was with Brady again at the long fourteenth, where he ran down in bold and sure fashion the 20-footer for a 4, reducing Hagen's lead to one stroke. That Brady putter so uncertain in the earlier stage, now was working well and it pulled Brady out of a bad hole when he ran down a 10 or 12-ft. putt for a half in 4 at the fifteenth, after he had pulled his drive into the rough and some over the green into trouble in two.

Hagen topped his drive to the home hole and was fortunate to get it over the brook, 75 yards or so from the tee. It not only saved him a trouble, but pulled far enough beyond so that he was enabled to reach the edge of the green with an iron, whence he chipped up a little less than a yard from the cup and holed his putt for title honors with much sureness. Brady had a beautiful drive, but was no better off than Hagen in two, where an approach to within 10 or 15 feet of the cup would have revived the hopes of himself and his friends. He made a great bid for a 3, nevertheless, his chip shot stopping no more than eight inches from the cup. A 4, however, had no value. The cards follow: Hagen—
Out 54 46 55 24 44—38
In 15 45 44 45 4—39—77
Brady—
Out 46 45 54 44 45—41
In 6 32 44 45 44—37—78

NEW ENGLAND LAWN
TENNIS TOURNEY

HARTFORD, Connecticut—Rapid progress is being made in the singles section of the annual New England lawn tennis championship tournament, which started Tuesday on the courts of the Hartford Golf Club. Most of the matches played in the first and second rounds were won in straight sets and only one result which could be regarded as an upset took place. This was the defeat of G. B. Emmerson, who lost to L. H. Wiley of Yale University, 4-6, 6-4, 6-1. The summary:

SINGLES—First Round
A. W. Merriam, Hartford Golf Club, defeated J. B. Morse, Yale, 6-3, 6-4, 6-1.
R. H. Cole, Hartford Golf Club, defeated E. M. Hayden, New Britain, 6-4, 7-5.
F. W. Cole, Hartford Golf Club, defeated Scott, South Manchester, 7-5, 6-3.
L. H. Wiley, Yale, defeated G. B. Emmerson, Orange, 4-6, 6-4, 6-1.
H. H. Hyde, Hartford Golf Club, defeated R. H. Wheeler, Hartford Golf Club, 6-2, 6-3.
T. E. Canfield, Hartford Golf Club, defeated Joseph Hartmark, Trinity, 4-6, 6-1, 6-4.

Paul Sheldon, Hartford Golf Club, defeated H. R. Cook, Hartford Golf Club, 6-1, 6-3.
E. R. L. Simmons, Yale, defeated Samuel Snyder, Hartford High School, 6-1, 6-2.
E. E. Snow, Springfield Country Club, defeated H. Backs, New York Tennis Club, by default.
H. H. Bassford, New York Tennis Club, defeated P. Donchian, Hartford Golf Club, 6-0, 6-1.
E. S. Chase, Springfield Country Club, defeated E. A. Gimbel, Yale, 6-3, 6-0.
A. G. Norris, Hartford, defeated John Garvin, Hartford Golf Club, by default.
J. Williams, Yale, defeated T. E. Haggard, Hartford Golf Club, 6-0, 6-1.
E. J. McDonald, Waterbury, defeated Walter Roberts, Hartford Golf Club, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3.
E. G. Guinan, Hartford, defeated W. B. Allen, Hartford, by default.
L. B. Rice, Yale, defeated R. P. Leighton, New Haven Lawn Club, 6-2, 6-1.
P. G. Bundy, Yale, defeated Neil Chapin, Springfield, 6-2, 6-2.

Second Round
R. Kane, Thomaston, defeated T. A. Day, New Haven Lawn Club, by default.
G. W. Pike, Springfield, defeated Allan Behr, New York Tennis Club, by default.
J. E. Thurston, Hartford Golf Club, defeated R. W. Prevost, Hartford, 6-1, 6-1.
P. Planisani, New York Tennis Club, defeated A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, 6-4, 6-2.
H. Wiley, Yale, defeated F. W. Cole, Hartford Golf Club, 6-6, 6-0, 6-1.
Paul Sheldon, Hartford Golf Club, defeated T. E. Canfield, Hartford Golf Club, by default.
K. R. L. Simmons, Yale, defeated R. E. Snow, Springfield, 6-1, 6-4, 6-2.
H. H. Bassford, New York Tennis Club,

defeated E. S. Chase, Springfield, 6-4, 6-3.

L. Williams, Yale, defeated A. G. Norris, Hartford, 6-3, 6-0.
L. B. Rice, Yale, defeated F. G. Bundy, Yale, 6-3, 6-0.
A. G. Waterhouse, New Haven Lawn Club, defeated Valentine Ely, Taft School, 7-5, 4-6, 8-6.
H. C. Wick Jr., Cleveland, defeated H. E. Alford, South Manchester, by default.
A. H. Chapin, Springfield, defeated James Leslie, Taft School, 6-1, 6-1.
R. H. Cole, Hartford Golf Club, defeated A. W. Merriam, Hartford Golf Club, 6-0, 6-1.
H. H. Hyde, Hartford, defeated Paul Sheldon, Hartford Golf Club, 6-4, 7-5.
K. R. L. Simmons, Yale, defeated H. H. Bassford, New York Tennis Club, 10-12, 6-4, 6-1.

E. J. McDonald, Waterbury, defeated E. G. Guinan, Hartford, 6-4, 7-5.

Third Round
P. Planisani, New York Tennis Club, defeated J. E. Thurston, Hartford Golf Club, 6-1, 6-0.
L. B. Rice, Yale, defeated A. G. Waterhouse, New Haven Lawn Club, 6-1, 7-5.
L. H. Wiley, Yale, defeated R. H. Cole, Hartford, 6-1, 6-5, 7-5.
L. Williams, Yale, defeated E. J. McDonald, Waterbury, 6-2, 6-3.

SINGLES—Third Round
G. W. Pike, Springfield, defeated Dr. Kane, Thomaston, 6-0, 6-2.
H. C. Wick Jr., Cleveland, defeated A. H. Chapin, Springfield, 3-1, 5-7, 6-4.

Fourth Round
G. W. Pike, Springfield, defeated P. Planisani, New York Tennis Club, 6-0, 6-0.
L. B. Rice, Yale, defeated H. C. Wick, Cleveland, 8-6, 6-2.

EAST AND WEST
DIVIDE GAMES

New York and Boston and St. Louis and Cleveland Win in the American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	27	12	.688
Chicago	27	14	.658
Cleveland	25	15	.625
St. Louis	20	19	.512
Boston	19	23	.452
Detroit	13	21	.381
Washington	13	25	.342
Philadelphia	9	28	.243

THURSDAY'S RESULTS
Boston 4, Chicago 0.
St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 0.
Cleveland 5, Washington 1.

GAMES TODAY
Chicago at Boston.
Detroit at New York.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.

RED SOX DEFEAT CHICAGO

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Chicago White Sox could do little with Pennock's curves and slants Thursday and the Boston Red Sox easily, 4 to 0. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 2 2
Boston.....4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4 8 0
Batteries—Pennock and Schang; Faber, Kerr and Schalk. Umpires—Chill and Evans.

NEW YORK WINS GAME

NEW YORK, New York—The Detroit Tigers were badly defeated by the New York Americans Thursday, 6 to 1. The locals scored consistently in both the early and later periods of the contest. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York.....1 0 2 0 0 0 1 2—6 6 1
Detroit.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1 8 0
Batteries—Shawkey and Hannah; Ehmke, Cunningham and Stanage. Umpires—Owens and Dineen.

ST. LOUIS WINS 5 TO 0

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The St. Louis Browns shut out the Philadelphia Athletics Thursday afternoon, 5 to 0. Naylor of the Athletics was given very poor support, especially in the eighth inning when the Browns got four runs. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis.....1 0 0 0 0 0 4 0—5 7 0
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 4
Batteries—Gallia and Mayer; Naylor and Perkins. Umpires—Morris and Hilldebrand.

CLEVELAND WINS 5 TO 1

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Cleveland Indians outbait and outfielded the Washington Americans Thursday, winning 5 to 1. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cleveland.....0 0 0 4 0 0 1 0—5 10 0
Washington.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1 7 2
Batteries—Coveleski and O'Neill; Ayers, Thompson and Gharritty. Umpires—Connelly and Nallin.

BATES BEATS COLBY
IN CLOSE CONTEST

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Maine	2	2	.500
Bowdoin	3	2	.600
Bates	3	3	.500
Colby	1	5	.166

LEWISTON, Maine—Bates and Colby colleges brought their Maine state college baseball championship seasons of 1919 to a close here Wednesday afternoon with a 1 to 0 victory for the former. This gives Bates an even break for the season while Colby is in last place with only one victory in six starts. The championship title now hinges on the game to be played between the University of Maine and Bowdoin College, no date for which has yet been set.

The game between Bates and Colby Wednesday was a fine contest. Davidson pitched for the winners and was in fine form, allowing only three scattered hits. Bucknam pitched for the losers and was found for only five hits, but two of them came in the first inning when the only run of the game was scored on a single by Maxim and a double by Davidson. Only three other Bates players reached first base during the game. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Bates.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 5 3
Colby.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 1
Batteries—Davidson and Stone; Bucknam and Puffer. Umpire—Corey. Time—1 1/2 hrs.

FAVORITES LOSE
IN MATCH PLAY

J. L. Johnston of the St. Louis Country Club Shows Up Strongly in the Trans-Mississippi Golf Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Favorites for the title met with some reverses in the first and second rounds of the championship division of the nineteenth annual Trans-Mississippi Golf Association tournament being conducted this week on the St. Louis Country Club course. Nelson Whitney of the New Orleans Country Club was the only golfer of the favored "first five" who succeeded in remaining in the running. Other prominent players, such as Frank Lynch, Forest Park Golf Club, H. G. Legg, Minikahda Club, Blaine Young, Omaha Field Club, S. W. Reynolds, Omaha Field Club, R. C. Bush, New Orleans Country Club, Clarence Wolff, Algonquin Golf Club, S. C. Stickney, St. Louis Country Club, R. E. Lord, Algonquin Golf Club, and Christian Kenney, Sunset Hill Country Club, were displaced in either the first or second rounds by younger men.

The first surprise came when news was received that Lynch had been defeated by C. P. Jaffray, Minikahda Club, 6 and 4. A little later Reynolds was defeated by J. W. Hughes, Omaha Field Club, 4 and 3. S. W. Reynolds, Omaha Field Club, R. C. Bush, New Orleans Country Club, Clarence Wolff, Algonquin Golf Club, S. C. Stickney, St. Louis Country Club, R. E. Lord, Algonquin Golf Club, and Christian Kenney, Sunset Hill Country Club, were displaced in either the first or second rounds by younger men.

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The features of the day were the defeat of H. Legg by R. E. Knepper of Sioux City, and the double victory of J. L. Johnston of the St. Louis Country Club. Legg, five time champion, was put out by Knepper, 1 up. Johnston, who was not expected to survive the first round, defeated two favorites, C. Kenney and Bush. Lord lost a 20-hole match to Nugent when he discovered that he had been using the wrong ball. The longest match of the day was 22 holes, between J. K. Wadley of Texarkana and Chris Kenney of Sunset in the consolation. The results of matches in championship divisions follow:

CHAMPIONSHIP—FIRST ROUND
Nelson Whitney, New Orleans C. C., defeated W. K. Roseman, Forest Park C. C., 2 up.
C. P. Jaffray, Minikahda Club, defeated Frank Lynch, Forest Park C. C., 6 and 4.
R. E. Knepper, Sioux City C. C., defeated Blaine Young, Omaha F. C., 3 and 2.
H. G. Legg, Minikahda Club, defeated L. G. Carter, Colonial C. C., 3 and 1.
J. W. Hughes, Omaha F. C., defeated S. W. Reynolds, Omaha F. C., 4 and 3.
B. G. Guinand, Omaha F. C., defeated T. B. Grinich, Wichita C. C., 4 and 3.
J. E. Nugent, Hillcrest C. C., defeated J. D. Cady, Rock Island A. C. C., 4 and 3.
R. E. Lord, Algonquin C. C., defeated E. A. Limberg, Sunset Hill C. C., 1 up.
J. C. Nugent, Hillcrest C. C., defeated Clarence Wolff, Algonquin C. C., 2 and 1.
L. D. Bromfield Jr., Denver A. C., defeated E. C. Lorton, Excelsior C. C., 5 and 3.
R. E. Bockenkamp, Forest Park G. C., defeated Sterling Edmunds, St. Louis C. C., 6 and 5.
L. H. Walker, St. Louis C. C., defeated C. B. More, St. Louis C. C., 3 and 2.
J. L. Johnston, St. Louis C. C., defeated Christian Kenney, Sunset Hill C. C., 2 and 1.

SECOND ROUND
Nelson Whitney, New Orleans C. C., defeated C. P. Jaffray, Minikahda Club, 6 and 4.
R. E. Knepper, Sioux City C. C., defeated H. G. Legg, Minikahda Club, 1 up.
B. G. Guinand, Omaha F. C., defeated J. W. Hughes, Omaha F. C., 2 and 1.
J. C. Nugent, Hillcrest C. C., defeated R. E. Lord, Algonquin C. C., 1 up (20 holes).
L. D. Bromfield Jr., Denver A. C., defeated K. W. Beck, Sunset Hill C. C., 5 and 3.
R. E. Bockenkamp, Forest Park G. C., defeated L. H. Walker, St. Louis C. C., 6 and 5.
J. L. Johnston, St. Louis C. C., defeated R. G. Bush, New Orleans C. C., 2 and 1.
Arthur Bonebrake, Topeka C. C., defeated E. A. Campbell, Topeka C. C., 4 and 3.

CRICKET AT CAMBRIDGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, England—The freshmen's trial match at cricket, concluded May 10, brought out promising batsmen in G. P. Brooks-Taylor, G. Wilson, T. A. Brocklebank, and H. M. Morris. The first-named scored 14 in the first innings and 84 in the second. Wilson's contribution was 49 and 54; Brocklebank's 42 and 38, and Morris' 44 and 65.

STUDENT TO GIVE ADDRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Maine—An innovation to be inaugurated at Portland High School this year provides that the president of the graduating class address the student body on the benefits of high school education, with suggestions as to improvements in school or studies. These addresses are to be preserved year after year, and it is expected that great benefit will accrue.

BOWDOIN ELECTS RHOADES
BRUNSWICK, Maine—C. R. Rhoades '20, of Springfield, Massachusetts, was elected Thursday as captain of the Bowdoin College football team for next fall.

FENWAY PARK
TODAY AT 3:15
RED SOX vs. CHICAGO
Start at 3:00 P.M. Phone Beach 1400

THREE WESTERN
CLUBS VICTORS

New York Is the Only Eastern Winner in the National League on Thursday

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	27	12	.692
Chicago	24	15	.615
Cincinnati	25	18	.581
Pittsburgh	21	21	.500
Brooklyn	20	21	.485
St. Louis	18	23	.439
Philadelphia	15	23	.394
Boston	14	25	.350

THURSDAY'S RESULTS
St. Louis 3, Boston 0.
Chicago 3, Philadelphia 0.
New York 2, Cincinnati 1.
Pittsburgh 5, Brooklyn 4.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.

ST. LOUIS NATIONALS WIN

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The St. Louis Cardinals made a stirring rally in the eighth inning Thursday, thereby defeating the Boston Braves, 3 to 1. The locals got 13 hits to 7 for the Braves. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 1 0 2 3—3 13 2
Boston.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 7 0
Batteries—Barnes and McCarver; Eller, Northrop and Wilson. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

GIANTS DEFEAT CINCINNATI

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The New York Giants made a strong finish toward the close of Thursday's game and won from the Cincinnati Reds, 2 to 1. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—2 6 1
Cincinnati.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 6 0
Batteries—Barnes and McCarver; Eller, Ring and Wingo. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

CUBS SHUT OUT PHILLIES

CHICAGO, Illinois—Alexander showed his old-time form Thursday against the Philadelphia Nationals, shutting them out, 3 to 0. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—2 6 1
Cincinnati.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 6 0
Batteries—Barnes and McCarver; Eller, Ring and Wingo. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

PITTSBURGH CLUB WINS

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The Pittsburgh club got four runs in the fifth inning of Thursday's game and these with another tally gained in the seventh, were enough to nose out the Brooklyn club, 5 to 4. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Pittsburgh.....0 0 0 4 0 1 0 0—5 10 1
Brooklyn.....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2—4 8 2
Batteries—Alexander and Kilmer; Jacobs and Adams. Umpires—Byron and Harrison.

MRS. GAVIN AND MISS
HOLLINS WIN AGAIN

NEW YORK, New York—Mrs. W. A. Gavin of the South Shore Field Club and Miss Marion Hollins of the Westbrook Golf Club, the two favorites for the Metropolitan District women's golf championship title of 1919, are still winning their matches in the competition which is being held on the links of the Arcola Country Club, Arcola.

Each won her second round match Wednesday with ease. 8 to 2. Miss Hollins met Mrs. J. J. Thomson of the Siwanoy Country Club, and she won by the one-sided score of 9 to 8. Mrs. Gavin met Miss Beatrice Lounsbury of the Bedford Golf and Tennis Club. Miss Lounsbury is generally regarded as one of the most promising of the younger players, and it was thought that she would make things interesting for Mrs. Gavin; but the latter had little difficulty in taking the match.

The closest match of the day was between Mrs. A. S. Rossin of the Century Country Club and Miss R. Sherwood of St. George's, the former winning by 1 up. Miss Sherwood was 2 up at the turn. The summary:

CHAMPIONSHIP DIVISION
Mrs. Marion Hollins, Westbrook G. C., defeated Mrs. J. J. Thomson, Siwanoy C. C., 9 and 8.
Mrs. W. A. Gavin, South Shore F. C., defeated Miss Beatrice Lounsbury, Bedford G. & T. C., 4 and 3.
Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Century C. C., defeated Miss R. Sherwood, St. George's, 1 up.

MEYERS ELECTED CAPTAIN
HANOVER, New Hampshire—E. E. Meyers '20, Intercollegiate A. A. A. pole vault champion of 1919, was elected captain of the Dartmouth College track team for next year at a meeting of the team Thursday.

AMERICAN LEADERS
Beaded Tip
Introducing the little brother of Beaded Tip Shoe Laces
B. T. Rubber Heels
"The Heels with the New Idea"
Ask your shoe repair man or shoe dealer to explain the patented air cushion that makes walking a delight.

United Lace & Braid Mfg. Co.,
Originators and Sole Manufacturers
Auburn, Providence, R. I.

NO PUNCTURES NO BLOWOUTS
The old-time prejudice against "liquid" tire-fillers has yielded to the truth about ESSENKAY, the famous filled tire, which is NOT A LIQUID. ESSENKAY is a remarkable synthetic compound which has practically the RESILIENCE of AIR with none of its defects.

Thinking men and women—progressive motorists—who welcome the best in automobile accessories—are adopting ESSENKAY in place of air in tires. That is why there are

Now Over 75,000 Users

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Doubles Tire Mileage
The use of ESSENKAY is a proved economy, because ESSENKAY should last as long as your car. Tires filled with ESSENKAY are always at a uniform pressure—cannot be deflated or run flat. 10,000 to 20,000 miles ESSENKAY filled tires is the rule, not the exception. ESSENKAY fills the casings completely.

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BRITISH GOLFING
IS BEING REVIVED

Golf Is Not Like Other Games, But Is Essentially a Game to Play and Think About, With Some Control Necessary

By Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—That highly important person, "the average golfer," who is more than average since he makes up more than 90 per cent of the population of the game, troubles himself even less in Britain than do his brothers in America about what is supposed to be the mighty problems of the game. Every golfer knows that in connection with no sport are the administrative councils, the discussions, and resolutions, and even the championships, of less account to the multitude of the game, than in golf, and that the real problems of the game, such as agitate every individual player, whenever he comes to devote himself to it, are how to make his own movements correctly to the end that his strokes may be good and successful. He would, as one might say, give the whole of St. Andrews for an addition of 10 yards to his own personal drive, and for the true secrets of the holding of short putts he would barter away the United States Golf Association and all its splendid functioning; while what average golfer would not consent to the abolition of all championships, upon the condition that the earliest trifle more of opportunity might be yielded to himself for his game?

Golf is not like other games; it is essentially a game to play and think about, and while its championships are well enough, perhaps, it does not lend itself either to fancy administration by experts in amateur officialdom, or spectacular showing. It is not a game, except on the rarest occasions, to watch. While others are watching these championship proceedings, you may often find a pair of real, good and enthusiastic golfers at work on a private green between themselves at some other part of the course, this little game being far more to them than all the championships that were ever played.

That is so in England; it is the same in America and everywhere. The great events of every season are the best matches that each individual golfer plays himself. In these facts and circumstances there is a splendid tribute paid to the real worth of golf. It wants to be played, and not watched and organized or administered. These truths have been coming home to common sense for a long time past, and one imagines that they will be taken as guiding rules in the period of revival and reconstruction. It would be well if they were realized both nationally and internationally.

Real Control for Game
At the same time some administration is necessary for the convenience of the community, and it is urged in many quarters that now is the time for the setting up of some semblance of a real authority for control of the game, in so far as it needs controlling in Great Britain. At present there is no authority; there never has been. There is a committee which is by no means democratically elected by universal suffrage, but absolutely the reverse, to control the open championship; there is another committee of equally curious origin to regulate the amateur championship. Each committee has in the course of many years reduced its arrangements to chaos, and the climax was reached at the open championship at Prestwick in 1914, when the greatest possible bungle was made of everything. As for the remainder of authority, the Rules Committee of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews makes and alters the rules of the game, and gives decisions on disputed points when appealed to. But nobody need play according to these rules, unless willing to do so. They are not imposed. The Rules Committee owes no allegiance to the general body of players, who have nothing to do with its appointment.

Neither this nor the other bodies referred to have any annual meetings nor are accountable to the people of the game for anything. All is utter freedom, and the golfer goes on playing his game and enjoying it and not caring. It would be a sad disturbance, one thinks, if associations, candidates, elections, tickets, parties, intrigues, and all the rest of it came into golf in Britain. Golf is not for that kind of thing, and the game has got on very well without it. There is, however, and has been for long, an undercurrent of movement in favor of making a union in Great Britain.

Those who love the forms of government, officialdom, bureaucracy, and all the rest, are mainly responsible. It will probably not succeed.

However, for a variety of reasons, it is certainly desirable that the golf government in Britain should be a little more definite and less nebulous than it is, and that for national reasons. On the former side there are many considerations, such as the enormously increased public that is coming into the game, and the effort that is desirable to direct it aright, to the end that there shall be no undue vulgarization of a splendid pastime, one of whose chief charms is its dignity. It is expected that in Great Britain, as it has been in America for some time past, there will be an enormous increase in municipal golf—the provision of public courses by municipalities. It is realized that no game has within it the elements that make a people's game such as this one has. The dignity of the game must be preserved, or much of its splendid charm will be lost, and dignity can only be preserved by the maintenance of a full measure of conservatism in government. In this connection, also, there needs to be some authority that can exercise control over undue commercial exploitation of the game.

This situation was very much in evidence before 1914, and will be more so in the future boom that everybody is persuaded is coming on. A certain amount of it is unavoidable, and perhaps harmless, but there need to be reins to hold it in check. Then again in this new period there are a hundred considerations upon which clubs feel that they would like to and must confer for their mutual guidance and advantage, and at present there is no authority or understanding or agreement to bring them together on any occasion. Finance, for example, must concern most clubs in the future, for many adjustments have to be made. The cost of everything has so much increased that subscriptions must be increased also, and yet there are difficulties in such a plan. What was six guineas before—a common subscription for London clubs—must be eight or nine, or more. Especially visitors' fees, or "green fees" as they are called, must be largely increased.

Taxation in Golf
In this matter of golf, as in so many others, the one most obvious, certain, direct, and appreciated result of the war is taxation all along the line. Five years ago a splendid wooden driver might be bought in England for 5 shillings, and a cleek or masher for the same small amount, but now how ruefully do we look upon the much more doubtful drivers and cleeks, for which we must pay nearly twice the money!

Another

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

MUCH INTEREST
IN RUSSIAN BONDS

Nothing Definite Known as to Whether the 6 1/2's, Due in a Few Days, Will Be Paid—Committee to Report

NEW YORK, New York.—Considerable interest has been shown in the 6 1/2 per cent Russian Government bonds which mature on June 15, next. Although the committee of bankers which has the matter under consideration has not yet reached any definite conclusion in the matter, the opinion prevailing in prominent banking circles is that the bonds will not be paid on that date because of no funds being available for the purpose.

It, of course, is possible that during the next 10 days before the maturity date some arrangement may be made which will permit the paying off of the bonds, but some of those who are familiar with the situation maintain that such development would be a surprise to them.

The sub-committee of bankers which has been appointed by the main committee to look into the Russian bond situation has not yet made its report to the main body of bankers, but it is hoped that it will be available between now and the maturity date of the bonds.

Both the Russian 6 1/2's and 5 1/2's on the curb have experienced wide fluctuations during the last several months, there having been a decline to below 50 since the revolutionary difficulties arose in Russia which rendered it uncertain as to the likelihood of the necessary funds being available when the two issues mature.

Recently it was announced that the semi-annual interest on the \$25,000,000 of 5 1/2's would be paid, and on June 1, the due date, the National City Bank disbursed the half year's interest on the issue. The situation is being watched with a great deal of interest by the financial community.

PHILADELPHIA AND
READING'S REPORT

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, shows a net income after taxes and charges of \$8,510,461, equal to \$10.01 a share earned on stock, compared with \$10 a share in the preceding year. The company has charged out from above the net income an appropriation of \$6,858,568 for investment in physical property, leaving a balance of \$1,651,893, or \$1.94 a share on the stock.

The federal income account shows that the actual net operating income was \$10,350,020, as compared with the federal compensation of \$15,868,331, or a deficit for the government of \$5,518,311.

MIXED LOSSES AND
GAINS IN MARKET

At the opening of business yesterday on the New York Stock Exchange there was a pronounced tone of underlying strength. Some good early gains were made. Toward the close prices began to decline and the end of the session witnessed many net losses of moderate size. Texas Company was up 2 1/2, Royal Dutch 1 1/2, Central Leather 1 1/2, Gulf 2, American Woolen 1 1/2, American Locomotive had a net gain of 1 1/2, American International 2 1/2, Baldwin 1 1/2, Bethlehem "B" 1 1/2, Kennecott 2 1/2. The coppers made moderate gains on the Boston exchange.

VALUE OF FOOD
EXPORTS HIGHER

NEW YORK, New York.—Food exports for 10 months to April 20, 1919, were of the value of \$1,521,561,000, or larger than the total of all exports in any 12 months since 1905. They are 41 per cent higher than for the corresponding period of 1918, and for both April and 10 months are seven times as large as in 1913.

Hog meat and products lead in value, with an increase of 20 per cent over 1913. Beef, flour and wheat flour are also leading export factors. Condensed milk does not appear in the commerce lists of 1913 and 1914 exports. Shipments of this commodity now run at \$12,000,000 monthly and for the fiscal year will approach \$100,000,000 in value.

BROOKLYN UNION
REPORT FOR YEAR

NEW YORK, New York.—The Brooklyn Union Gas reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, to the Public Service Commission:

	1918	1917
Gross revenue	\$12,083,797	\$12,243,761
Net after taxes	812,378	2,129,420
Surplus after charges	199,791	1,631,432
Over surplus	5,744,022	6,121,719
Adjustments	\$48,250	\$199,518
Dividends	1,040,000	1,260,000
Amort to sinking fund	848,897	848,897
Surplus	4,795,312	5,744,022

BANKING SYNDICATE FORMED

NEW YORK, New York.—It is learned that a strong banking syndicate is being formed to bring out \$25,000,000 Swedish Government bonds. An official announcement regarding the matter will be made soon.

DISCOUNT RATE UNCHANGED

LONDON, England.—The Bank of England's minimum discount rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Thursday's Market

Am Beet Sugar	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Am Can	57	58	56 1/2	57
Am Car & Pdy	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2
Am Int Corp	109	110 1/2	108	108 1/2
Am Loco	85	85 1/2	84 1/2	85
Am Smelter	84	84 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2
Am Sugar	135	135 1/2	132 1/2	133 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	106 1/2	107	106 1/2	106 1/2
Am Woolen	113 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Anacosta	72	74 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Atchafalaya	100	100 1/2	99	99 1/2
Atl. Gulf	178	182	175	178
Baldwin Loco	101	104 1/2	100 1/2	102 1/2
B & O	50 1/2	52	50 1/2	52
Beth Steel B	91	92	90 1/2	92
B R T	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2
Can Pacific	162 1/2	162 1/2	161 1/2	162 1/2
Can Loco	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
Chandler	204	207	204	204
C M & St P	45	45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
C R I & P	28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Consolidated	45 1/2	47	45 1/2	46 1/2
Corn Prods	65	65 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2
Cruce Steel	92 1/2	94 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
Cuba Cane	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
Cuba Cane pfd	85	85 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
Gen Electric	175	175 1/2	174 1/2	175 1/2
Gen Motors	226 1/2	226 1/2	225 1/2	226 1/2
Goodrich	80	80 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2
Insulation	80 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2
Int Mer Mar	52 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
I M M pfd	119 1/2	120 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Kennecott	39 1/2	41 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
Max Motor	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Mex Pet	15 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2
Midvale	51	52	50 1/2	51 1/2
Mo Pacific	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
N Y C & H	31 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
N Y N H & H	31 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
No Pacific	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2
Ohio Gas	57	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
Am-Pet	98 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
Petrol	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
R Dutch, N Y	116 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	116 1/2
Ray Cons	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
So Pacific	108 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2
Standard Oil	64 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
Studebaker	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Texas Co	269	272	269	271
Un Pacific	133 1/2	133 1/2	132 1/2	133 1/2
U S Rubber	114 1/2	115 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2
U S Steel	108	109	107 1/2	108 1/2
Un Food Prods	76 1/2	78 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2
Utah Copper	88 1/2	90 1/2	87 1/2	89
Westinghouse	57 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2
Woolly-Over	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Total sales	1,376,600 shares.			

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
L L 3 1/2's	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
L L 4's	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
L L 4 1/2's	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
L L 5's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 5 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 6's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 6 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 7's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 7 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 8's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 8 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 9's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 9 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 10's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 10 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 11's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 11 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 12's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 12 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 13's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 13 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 14's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 14 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 15's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 15 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 16's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 16 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 17's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 17 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 18's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 18 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 19's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 19 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 20's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 20 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 21's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 21 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 22's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 22 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 23's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 23 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 24's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 24 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 25's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 25 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 26's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 26 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 27's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 27 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 28's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 28 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 29's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 29 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 30's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 30 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 31's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 31 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 32's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 32 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 33's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 33 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 34's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 34 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 35's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 35 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 36's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 36 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 37's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 37 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 38's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 38 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 39's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 39 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 40's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 40 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 41's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 41 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 42's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 42 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 43's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 43 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 44's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 44 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 45's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 45 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 46's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 46 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 47's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 47 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 48's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 48 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 49's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 49 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 50's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 50 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 51's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 51 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 52's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 52 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 53's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 53 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 54's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 54 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 55's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 55 1/2's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
L L 56's	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	9

HOTELS AND RESORTS

NEW YORK

The PLAZA
5th Ave. at 59th St.
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Faces beautiful Central Park. Its Summer Garden and Outdoor Terrace, cooler by ten degrees, are refreshing spots for luncheon or dinner.

Afternoon, dinner, and supper dances. World-famous service. Close to best shops and theatres.

FRED STERRY
Managing Director

NEW STEPS IN MAINE WATER POWER ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—New steps in the campaign to keep intra-mural the prospective benefits of Maine's great water powers is hinted at by Percival P. Baxter, a representative, and father of legislation to such end in the last legislative session. This promise comes following a decision from the Law Court of Maine on questions propounded by the House at the recent session. Representative Baxter makes no forecast of what the next step will be, but promises that it will be outlined when he has received a complete record of the Law Court's findings and has digested their import.

"Without doubt the answers clear up the water power situation and pave way for definite future action by the people of Maine," says Representative Baxter. "The citizens of Maine are determined that Maine's water powers shall be developed and used for the benefit of Maine people."

"After I have studied the Supreme Court answers, I shall prepare a statement showing just what the next step, in my opinion, should be. These answers have, without doubt, saved fully two years of water power discussion to the people of Maine, as I shall explain later, and have shown that the House of Representatives was wise in propounding them to the court."

HIGH MILK PRICES ARE LAID TO POLITICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Charges that politics is standing in the way of obtaining an adequate supply of milk, at a reasonable cost, for the householders of Atlanta, are made in a report of a special committee of the Atlanta Federation of Women's Clubs. Appointment of a commission to investigate and make recommendations for relief was defeated in the city council some time ago, and on this point the report states: "At the final meeting it was easy to see the understanding which existed between members of the ordinance committee and the board of health, and to see that we had been throughout the campaign combating a force which, politically, was bound to defeat us." The committee of the club women recommend standardization of the city's milk supply as a means of lowering the price, which is now 25 cents per quart, delivered. It believes there are too many dealers, too many routes and general inefficiency.

FEDERAL HOLDINGS KEEPING PRICE DOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BOISE, Idaho—The fact that the United States Government has 230,000,000 pounds of wool stored in the eastern markets and at Portland, Oregon, is keeping the price of wool down 10 or 15 per cent, according to the statement of one of the heaviest buyers in Idaho. The withdrawal of 70,000,000 pounds from Australia by the British Government, which had been purchased for American markets, is, however, tending to boost the market for American wool.

About 50 per cent of the 1919 clip in Idaho has been sold and brought from 45 to 52 cents. The clip from the northwestern states is one of the best ever produced, being exceptionally good in quality and cleaner than in former years. This is due to the clean feeding season with rains in September, making a range of green grass without dust. Also during the winter season the conditions were admirable for clean wool.

ARKANSANS START PATRIOTIC CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas—A campaign of propaganda to stimulate patriotism in the State is planned by the Arkansas Daughters of 1812, through its Patriotic Education Committee. Mrs. I. N. Barnett of Batesville, president of the state organization, in a statement issued when she appointed the committee this week, says: "Although we have always sought to hold in high regard the memory of our forefathers and have exercised our influence in creating in the rising generation tender love of country and deeper devotion to its institutions, we must continue to magnify our appreciation of our past history and of the heroism and noble deeds of our forefathers through a patriotic educational campaign."

NEW YORK

Martha Washington
(JUST OFF FIFTH AVENUE)
29 East 29th Street, New York City
The Famous Hotel for Women

FROM our 500 spotless rooms you may select one at \$1.50 per day and up; \$1.00 per day each where several take a large room together. We serve an excellent Table d'Hôte luncheon at 50 cents and dinner at 65 cents.

BOOKLET AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION SENT UPON REQUEST

If Coming to New York Why Pay Excessive Hotel Rates?

THE CLENDENING 200 W. 108th St. New York

Short Block from Broadway Subway Station. Hotel of Quality and Refinement. Rates are Per Suite. Not for each Person.

Single room, use of bath, \$2 Day 2 Room Suite and Bath, for two, \$3-\$4 Parlor, two Bedrooms and Bath \$5-\$6 These rooms at attractive summer rates, with breakfast included. Phone Academy 3510. Write for Booklet A and Map of N. Y. City.

Write for free Guide of Buffalo and Niagara Falls

Sent with the compliments of the Hotel Lenox—the Buffalo hotel that is so pleasantly and conveniently located for motorists. Modern, fireproof.

HOTEL LENOX
North Street at Delaware BUFFALO, N. Y.

European plan. Every room an outside room. \$2.00 up. On Empire Tours. Road Guide free. C. A. MINER, Managing Director

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HOTEL EARLE
DAVID H. KNOTT
Washington Square, N. W., New York

Situated in the very center of Greenwich Village, overlooking Washington Square. (Fifth Avenue at 8th Street.)

Terminus of Fifth Avenue Busses

The Hotel Earle, in keeping with its surroundings, offers to its old and new friends and neighbors, hospitality at friendly prices. For example: A room with bath for two persons \$3.50 a week, including meals. Those planning shorter visits accommodated also. Descriptive circular sent free.

MRS. H. W. MEYER, Manager.

Hotel Marion
LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.

76 Miles from Albany—Directly on the Lake Front, also State Road from Lake George Village to Bolton Landing.

Capacity, 300 Guests—White Service

With or Without Private Baths

Open June to October—Adjoining New Country and Yacht Club—Fireproof Garage—Booklet Free

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In the center of the theatre, automobile and shopping section.

ROOM RATES PER DAY

Single room, semi-private bath, \$1.50; double \$2. Single room, private bath, \$2. Double room (for 2 persons), with private bath, \$3

Sitting room, bedroom, bath, \$4. Special Rates by the Week

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Greyloch Hall
Far Rockaway, L. I.

Delightfully located on Jamaica Bay. Near ocean. Ideal family home. Exceptionally pleasant and cool. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

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Lake George Village

The center of the great macadam road system of the North. Site of the old battle grounds, at head of Lake. Illustrated, historic booklet; list of hotels and boarding houses and road map free. BOARD OF TRADE, Lake George, N. Y.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
THE ONONDAGA
500 Rooms
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Near the center of interest—comfortably distant from the area of confusion.

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For guests of DISCRIMINATION
With tariff in MODERATION

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Formerly of Parker House, Boston, and Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.

Grand Foyer—Street Floor

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1000 ROOMS—EACH WITH BATH
Room and Bath, \$2 and up; two persons, \$3 and up. Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$5 and up.

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SINGLE ROOMS, WITH BATH, \$2.50 UPWARDS
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WITHIN WALKING DISTANCE OF ALL THEATERS, SHOPPING CENTER AND CENTRAL PARK

RATES BY THE DAY

Large room, running water, for one \$2, with meals, \$4.50. For two \$3, with meals, \$6.

Room with private bath for one, \$2.50 to \$3; with meals, \$3 to \$3.50; for two, \$4 to \$6; with meals, \$5 to \$11.

Parlor bedroom with bath for two, \$5 to \$7; with meals, \$10 to \$12. Larger suites at proportionate rates.

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Parlor bedroom with bath for two, \$5 to \$7; with meals, \$10 to \$12. Larger suites at proportionate rates.

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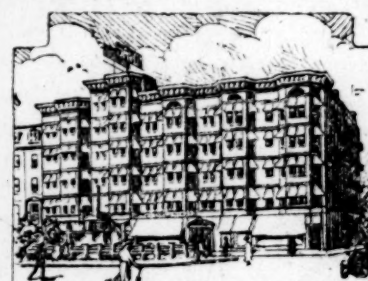
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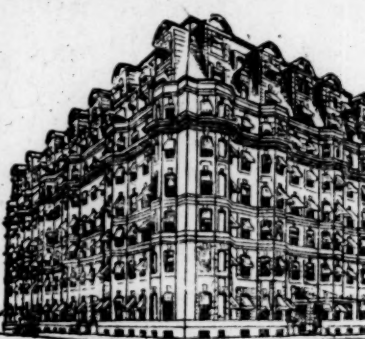
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FINANCIAL NEEDS OF BOSTON SCHOOLS

Special Committee Appointed by Mayor Will Look Into Situation With View of Giving Advice as to New Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Financial support of public education in Boston is to have the immediate attention of a special committee appointed by the Mayor, Andrew J. Peters. This is a citizens' committee of three: George E. Brock, the Rev. Charles W. Lyons, and R. Clifton Sturgis. The Mayor took this action immediately following the passage by both branches of the State Legislature of the bill reported by the Legislative Committee on Education which proposes to return to the use of the Boston School Board the sum that it lost by reason of the present system of distribution of the revenue derived from the income tax and to grant 3½ cents on the tax rate in addition to be used for the extension work in Americanization, citizenship, and vocational guidance. The purpose of the appointment, states Mayor Peters, is that he may be able to act wisely with this bill, which will probably soon come to him for his signature.

The Boston School Board has put forward its needs for greater financial support, insisting that in the face of the present shameful lack of the bare necessities of school equipment in many districts, to say nothing of the inevitable extensions that must be made if the fundamental needs of an intelligent and progressive citizenship are to be even fairly met. It must receive every cent of the amount asked. The Mayor and council claim to be equally aware that the maintenance of high standards in public education is vitally important and that it can be done only through a proper and free appropriation of money, but that since only so much money seems available and since other city departments must have their fair allotments also, the schools should not demand so much. Therefore the Mayor and council have opposed the bill from the start. But now that the measure has been made a way through the House and Senate, the Mayor desires the advice of a committee that has no official connection with public issues, and as unprejudiced as possible.

A retrenchment of \$300,000 in the Boston school budget would at once be necessary if this bill should fail to become a law, declare the school committee. This would perhaps result, they say, in a cut in teachers' salaries as well as in the outlay for general upkeep. In view of the fact that teachers all over Boston are at this moment asking for a decent living wage, and are organizing locals of the American Federation of Teachers, this state of affairs, relating to funds absolutely requisite for the education of the people, would seem to demand the careful consideration of the citizens themselves, and a clearer realization of the vital issue at stake.

There are citizens who assert that too long has the question of education been ignored by the people as a whole, that it is by no means a thing that can be left to take care of itself, taken as a matter of course, looked upon as a burden of expense instead of as an opportunity, and by some even as a necessary evil rather than as the community's basic means of advancement and well-being. Education must at once come into its own, they insist, as the prime factor of betterment throughout civilization, and be given its full due of public support.

Conditions in the elementary schools require the spending of \$2,000,000. Frank V. Thompson, superintendent of schools, has said. Thousands of children are crowded into basements, corridors and voting booths, the last being heated by stoves. The bill under consideration would bring an additional appropriation of \$1 cents on each \$1000 of valuation this year and 51 cents for each year thereafter, amounting to \$450,000 and then \$750,000. At present the schools of Boston have the annual appropriation of \$7,500,000. "What of that," a citizen has asked, "in comparison to the hundreds of millions spent upon enterprises so far beneath that of public education as to have no place with it. Attention to education must exceed all others if the Commonwealth is to be preserved."

WINE GRAPES TO BE SHIPPED TO EAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN BERNARDINO, California—That wine grape growers of this part of the State have little hope that the war prohibition order effective July 1 will be revoked, as suggested by President Wilson, is evidenced by the preparations being made for the shipping of wine grapes in large quantities to eastern points.

Negotiations have been taken up with the railroads and the Santa Fe pre-cooling plant of this city for the handling of estimated shipments of 7000 cars through this terminal. The pre-cooling plant usually shuts down in early fall when the Valencia orange crop has been moved, but grape shippers have asked that the plant be kept in operation as long as necessary to handle the wine grape crop.

FREE PORTS IDEA IS FINDING FAVOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—The adoption of the free port idea by the United States is again being advocated by commercial bodies. The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants Association of New

York have been in consultation in regard to the plan, and the special committee on free ports appointed by the San Francisco chamber has approved a program which calls for a meeting of representatives of commercial bodies of the Pacific, Atlantic, and Gulf coasts in New York on June 26. The Merchants Association of New York, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, and the New Orleans Association of Commerce have been designated to arrange for the participation in the conference of the commercial bodies of their respective regions.

The free ports idea does not contemplate any change in the tariff or customs policies of the government, but provides for the maintenance of certain areas where imports may be landed, stored, etc., without being subject to tariff or customs regulations. The idea behind the plan is that such a system of free ports would stimulate international trade in a healthful manner.

MORE HIGH-GRADE TEACHERS PLANNED

Rhode Island State Board of Education to Give Degree for Completion of Divided Course in Normal School and College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—A long step forward in educational work is to be inaugurated next autumn by the Rhode Island State Board of Education. In an effort to train more high-grade teachers, a bachelor of education degree is to be granted for two years' study in the state normal school and the state college, a total of four years' work. Secondary school graduates may enter either institution first, finishing the last two years at the other. According to Commissioner Ranger, this is planned to meet the demand of students who are undecided as to their vocation in life. Many students enter college only to find that they wish to teach. Instead of leaving college without a degree, or staying at college to take courses which they consider of no practical value to themselves, they may, at the end of two years, transfer to the state normal school to take up the study of teaching, receiving, however, a degree from the state college. On the other hand, Commissioner Ranger finds that many of the normal school students are desirous of a college degree, so a provision for their transfer to the state college is made, where they will receive the desired degree.

Holders of this degree will hold both a first and second class certificate for teaching in this State. The first class is only open to college graduates who have been examined in school methods, school management, Rhode Island education, educational psychology, history of education, and the philosophy of education. The second class consists wholly of normal school graduates, who have passed an examination on Rhode Island education. As the first class usually furnishes the high school teachers, the holders of the bachelor of education degree will be fitted for secondary school work. It is hoped that supervisors of schools may be trained under this new system.

The normal school course at present is 2½ years, but all students intending to study for the college degree will complete the course in two years by taking extra work. The college work will not be supervised, at least, not for the present. However, in keeping with the innovation, an undergraduate course in education under the instruction of three experts from the state normal school is to be opened at the state college next fall, while natural science and home economic courses will be offered at the normal school.

The State Board of Education does not feel that this new system of training teachers will interfere with the work which the department is now doing in cooperation with Brown University. The granting of scholarships to college graduates who wish to study their advanced courses in education will continue as in previous years. The new plan, it is expected, will stimulate persons to enter teaching as a profession who otherwise would not do so and will develop a much higher grade of teacher, one with cultural training. Another advantage, it is pointed out, is that the State Board of Education will be able to prepare its secondary school teachers instead of accepting candidates who do not understand the educational system of this State.

REFERENCE OF DRY LAW TO PEOPLE URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MITCHELL, South Dakota—Under the direction of Bishop Thomas O'Gorman, head of the diocese of South Dakota, Roman Catholics are circulating petitions asking to have the prohibition statute enacted by the last Legislature referred to the people.

The objections to the law are directed against that section which provides that liquor for sacramental purposes can be produced only upon the order of the state sheriff, "and such order shall never be issued for more than eight gallons of vinous liquors for sacramental purposes in any one year to any regularly ordained minister of the gospel."

Roman Catholic authorities assert that this limitation endangers the celebration of the mass and communion in the larger parishes of the State. The statute is amendatory of the "bone dry" law passed by the Legislature in 1917. These amendments were prepared under the direction of the Anti-Saloon League and were declared necessary for the proper en-

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forcement of the law. Should the required number of signatures be secured on the referendum petitions, it will prevent the law from going into effect on July 1.

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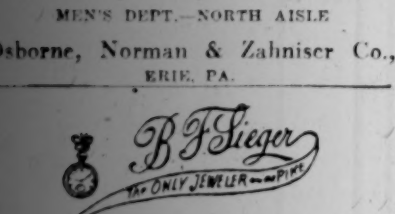
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NURSERY SCHOOLS
IN BRITAINBy The Christian Science Monitor special
education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Some devoted American parents once kept a record of all that their 3-year-old child said in the course of a single day. This record ultimately occupied 13 large pages of small print. It consisted of 11,623 words, of which 859 were different. No doubt the record in question was kept for statistical purposes, and with a view to such inferences as might be drawn from the mass of language material thus gathered up. What is certain, however, is that this was not the case of a child who had been in any way repressed.

Miss Margaret Drummond, M. A., of the Moray Training College, who quotes these particulars in an address to the recent conference at Stirling, points out, however, that in many a well-appointed nursery the monotony and silence are quite as bad, from the point of view of the child's development, as the rough-and-tumble of the street. When children from such a secluded environment enter the infant room at 5, the teacher's first task is to wake them up, and try to restore the alertness which was theirs two or three short years ago, and which the street urchin has never lost. The conclusion drawn is that nursery schools are of value for many widely different infant conditions.

The Child's Home Training

Even in good homes, she says, there are comparatively few mothers who possess the qualities necessary for the satisfactory training of the little child. And when that mother has to clean the house, attend to the baby, cook the meals, mend the clothes, look after her husband and the older children—do the hundred and one things which make up a woman's life—can it be wondered at if an active 3-year-old is often a severe trial? For at every point the child's interests are opposed to her own. One likes a noise; the other what quiet she can get. One longs to investigate, such things as water and coals being full of interesting possibilities; the other wishes for a tidy house, where things remain in their proper places. It is only the exceptional woman who can keep a little child harmlessly busy, and happy because busy.

So Miss Drummond expresses her preference for the nursery school, not only as the best available substitute for a good home, but as the supplement to such a home. There the child gets companionship; the games, the marching, the singing with other little ones, and all the social training that these imply. They work and play together in the garden, and perform little tasks suited to their tender years. Meanwhile a trained teacher is informally imparting knowledge, as occasion offers; knowledge which will serve them in good stead when more formal education begins.

The Nursery School Teacher

To secure this all-round development, however, more is needed by way of a teacher than a motherly woman. The lecturer acknowledged that what was wanted was "a woman of exceptional poise, exceptional sympathy, exceptional large-heartedness." In other words, such a woman is the exception. No amount of training will produce a teacher of this kind. It is a weakness of the case for nursery schools that the ideal mistress is often assumed to be as easily and as certainly turned out as the right-fitting bolt of a machine. Where training only succeeds in giving a mechanical acquaintance with the craft of teaching, the business of the nursery school may be as dull as ditch water. The very appliances put into the hands of an unsuitable school-mistress will only increase her own incompetence. Household water and coals and a lively mother will have incomparably more lessons to teach. Her motherliness has no artificial quality.

It may be safely said that the natural links between mother and child have been less carefully analyzed by the student of pedagogy than the artificial links which are sought to be established between the teacher and the young pupil. When it is better understood how much the thoughts of mothers—and of fathers—affect the whole trend of babyhood, there will be even greater eagerness to establish nursery schools for parents than for children. Doubtless those who are engaged at present in developing educational schemes for three-year-olds, or even younger children, desire that the mother should be admitted to watch the schools in operation. But they say, and they say quite truly, that the time of most wives among the laboring classes is so fully occupied that they cannot give adequate attention to the young children at home, even if they have been made acquainted with the best methods of dealing with them.

Help for the Working Mother

From the larger point of view, the remedy seems to lie in rescuing wives and mothers from slavish conditions of work, and so giving them time to attend to their own young children. At the present moment the world is witnessing a revolt against unduly long hours of labor and against conditions of work which can be ameliorated by suitable machinery. What is sauce for the rander is sauce for the goose. Why should not labor-saving appliances be obligatory in every dwelling-house? Why should not custom, if not law, restrict the toil of women? When the thought of the public is improved in these directions, the home may be made the best nursery.

Another respect in which schemes for nursery schools deserve close attention is the proposed close medical supervision. Cleanliness of habits and person are of the first importance. What appear to be structural defects in children should always be chal-

lenged, and parents be given the opportunity of seeking the remedy in which they believe. The law must be sustained in regard to notifiable diseases. But the worst tendency of medical supervision is to cause an attitude of expectancy toward disease and to induce a permanent state of fear which is the nidus of sickness. That nursery schools may greatly intensify this prevalent disposition of the population is of course obvious.

As to Physical Training

On the other hand, many of the regulations of the English Board of Education for nursery schools are unexceptionable from this point of view. In their prefatory remarks, the board speak of bodily training for young children as follows: "In addition to very simple organized exercises, they should be allowed and encouraged to move about freely, to use their limbs as their natural energy prompts, and to play the customary simple group games, with running, jumping, and marching. They should be taught to breathe correctly and naturally; and all this should take place in clean and airy surroundings. The importance of facilities for out-of-door life cannot be overestimated. Whether in a garden (under more fortunate circumstances) or on a roof or other playground, kept clean and screened from too much wind, from wet, and from the sun in the height of summer, the children in nursery schools should spend a considerable time in the open air."

Again, the board are evidently not inclined to encourage that concentration upon sense-training, which is one of the mischievous tendencies of present-day education. "The purpose," they say, "of such training is not primarily to cultivate the ability to make minute discriminations between different sounds, textures, weights, or even colors, an ability which may be speedily lost if it is not constantly utilized. It is rather, as regards sight, to teach the child to notice broad rather than fine differences in color, form, and size; as regards hearing, to listen with attention, to respond to questions, and to distinguish between different sounds, and to develop a taste for pleasant sounds instead of noise; in touch, to enable the child to interpret shape, size, and texture through his fingers, and to use his hands and fingers for manipulation, such as the careful carrying of utensils and the gentle treatment of flowers. The child may also learn to distinguish between the scents of various articles and to judge of weight. In the course of these activities the children will add indefinitely to their stock of ideas and of words with which to express them. Closely associated with this aspect of education is the training in balance and equilibrium and in easy and graceful movements in walking; while a sense of rhythm may be fostered through music and dancing. Bad habits both in sitting and in moving, ungainly waddling and cramped postures, should be patiently corrected."

With such aims kept steadily in view, the nursery school might be made an instrument of value to the Nation, at any rate until the general level of home training had been considerably raised. It may equally be converted into an agent for increasing that tendency to discuss ailments, and to anticipate disease, which medical inspection too often promotes, and which an unwise teacher only accentuates.

NEW METHODS AT
COLUMBIASpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Old freshman courses in history and philosophy have fallen into disuse at Columbia University since the introduction of new methods which reflect the influence of the war on higher learning and especially the stimulus to solve practical problems resulting from the commingling of military and academic trainings before the armistice was signed. Spanish has now taken on a new dignity, the English Bible has been added to the list of entrance subjects; military training is officially recognized as a part of a liberal education at the university and two sets of entrance examinations, one requiring ability other than that of mere knowledge have been adopted. These changes are explained in the annual announcement for 1919-20 recently issued for the fall semester.

Spanish now ranks equally high with French and German in fulfilling the entrance requirements for the degree of A. B. At the present time only three credits are allowed for Spanish entrance units, while four are given for French or German.

The two tests for admission of candidates include the old entrance examination based on actual knowledge, and another resembling those given in the United States Army. This takes into consideration the candidate's character and promise, physical standing, and test of mental alertness, and is designed to aid in selecting only those students qualified by general ability to profit by a college course. The tests will be given for the first time this June.

The Bible requirements are based on the recommendations of the Committee of Fifteen, composed of Bible instructors in American colleges and secondary schools. They comprise the Old Testament considered from the standpoint of its narrative element, the memorizing of some of the more notable passages of biblical prose and poetry, Hebrew history from the Egyptian period to the destruction of the Jewish Commonwealth in 70 A. D., early Christian biography and introductions to the English Bible.

The new scheme for teaching history worked out by Dean Herbert E. Hawkes and his associates is an attempt to gain more practical results in that subject. Originally the plan

was to study contemporary events first, and from that point to progress backward. This plan has now been modified to inform the student of the more outstanding and influential factors of a physical and social environment. The chief features of the intellectual, economic, and political life today are to be treated and considered in their dependence and difference from the past. In this course the great events of the last century in the history of the countries now more closely associated in international relations will be reviewed and the most important problems, internal and international, will be discussed in detail. It is thought that such a treatment of history, based upon objective material from which the student, early in his course will base his own judgments, will encourage his intelligent participation in the civilization of his own time. The second half of this course will deal with a study of the Constitution of the League of Nations.

BELFAST EDUCATION
SCHEMEBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland.—A lengthy discussion by the City Council of the proposed new scheme of education for Belfast, revealed, as foreshadowed by letters and articles in the press, a very strong Roman Catholic opposition. The chairman of the special committee appointed to prepare a scheme, in moving the adoption of the report, said that if their children were to take their place alongside those of England, Scotland, and Wales, it was evident that they must get better education. He thought the Roman Catholic section hardly trusted the corporation, but he hoped that the clause as to managers, and the power to appoint managers would meet the situation. Scotland's education grant was almost double that of Ireland, and as compared with England and Wales, they in Belfast were only getting one twenty-third part. England, Scotland, and Wales paid an educational rate, while none was paid in Ireland, and it was to remove that blot on the name of the city that they were making a special effort to see that the children were placed in a proper position in the world.

The Opposition View

The council who opposed the scheme owned that there were many admirable provisions in it from a purely secular point of view, in which direction it aimed at a much higher standard than Ireland had ever enjoyed, but it was not doing the thing in the right way. The question of religion was not taboo in the scheme; it was permissible and might be taught at certain times, but that religion should be placed in the background would, he thought, have evil effects upon future generations of Belfast citizens. The Roman Catholics looked upon it as their natural and inalienable right to have their children educated according to their religious convictions, and they must have freedom to manage their own schools as they were managed at present. If the council wished to present a unanimous demand for an education scheme, it must have a clause inserted, giving the Roman Catholic community a proportionate share of the money raised for educational purposes. Other Roman Catholic members spoke from the same point of view, stating that every effort would be made to defeat the scheme in its present form and securing any safeguards that might be provided. In the light of experience they could have no confidence in the corporation.

The Real Stumblingblock

In answer to these criticisms the point was made that this matter was being dealt with as if it chiefly concerned the Protestant and Roman Catholic faith. The real stumblingblock—and there was no use blinking the fact—was the clergy, largely but not altogether the Roman Catholic clergy. They insisted on retaining absolute control over the schools. Recent attempts had been made to improve the status of teachers, and these attempts had been blocked in every instance by the Roman Catholic hierarchy. They insisted on the right of dismissing a teacher at five minutes' notice. Their teachers had not as much security of tenure as the humblest Irish farmer; not because the government would not give it, but because the hierarchy would not permit it.

They were told that the Roman Catholic community would not trust the corporation, but the Roman Catholic hierarchy would not trust their own laity. And they would sooner place the control of education in the hands of a corporation committee than in the hands of a committee of their own laity. That was the stumblingblock in relation to reform of Irish education. When the whole truth could not be spoken, it was difficult to discuss such matters. Dr. Starkie had been at the head of primary education for the past twenty years and had been able to do absolutely nothing. In a recent address he had let it clearly be seen what was behind the whole difficulty: viz., the clerical managerial system. Until that was got rid of, there could be no hope of any real improvement.

ALABAMA SALARIES RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama.—An increase of salary affecting 600 teachers has been announced by the Jefferson County Board of Education. The increases will range from \$5 to \$10 per month. Present salaries range from \$50 to \$80 for white teachers and from \$25 to \$50 for Negro teachers. The average yearly salary for white women teachers for the 1917-18 session was \$506.

U.S. ARMY STUDENTS
IN ENGLANDBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The long awaited fulfillment of the desires of many of the university men who have been serving in the armies of the United States in Europe has at last been reached, and more than 2000 students, selected from a much larger number of applicants, landed in England in the latter days of March, and were distributed among the universities of the United Kingdom to undertake courses of study in their chosen subjects for a period of three months prior to their return home for demobilization. The time of their arrival was in some ways unfortunate, for it took place almost at the end of the second of the three terms into which the British academic year is divided, and the men will only be able to enter upon full work at the conclusion of the Easter vacation and the opening of the full summer term at the end of April. This difficulty, however, was unavoidable, owing to military conditions, and it is not wholly without its compensations, for the men during the vacation will be able to satisfy some of their desires to see the great historical shrines of the English-speaking peoples, and to familiarize themselves with British habits of thought and ways of life before plunging into the full stream of university work.

Allocating the Men

The task that faced the military officers and their assistants in allocating the men to the various British universities was one of bewildering complexity, and if they had been unable to draw upon the knowledge and experience of Dr. George E. MacLean, former president of the University of Iowa, who has an almost unique knowledge of university conditions on both sides of the Atlantic, it is to be doubted whether the allocation could have been accomplished with the ease and general satisfaction which actually signalized it.

The British universities are passing through a particularly difficult time, for they have been deluged with students returning to take up their academic careers after four years of war, and with large numbers of soldier students from the British dominions overseas who wish to continue their studies in the United Kingdom before sailing for home. During the war the university staffs have been depleted to the barest minimum, and they are now carrying on the work of the large numbers of women students and of the refugees from the Continent who were left to fill their halls and lecture rooms. Though the armistice allowed certain professors and lecturers to return to teaching and research, the demands of the armies and of the government offices for the continued services of many of them were still insistent, and only by slow degrees are the university laboratories being released from the incessant demand upon them for war work and for the service of reconstruction. However, despite these drawbacks, the universities have risen splendidly to all their calls, and every American soldier student has now been placed where he can carry on his work under satisfactory conditions and to full advantage.

Many at University of London

Neither Oxford nor Cambridge could take all those who desired to enter, owing to lack of sufficient accommodation in their colleges, a lack rendered more acute at Cambridge by the demands of the Admiralty for space for the training of young naval officers. With one exception the largest number of American students taken by any university was 400; these have gone to work in the University of Edinburgh, mainly in the Faculties of Medicine and Theology. About 200 have gone to Cambridge, about 160 to Oxford, 50 to Trinity College, Dublin, and smaller numbers to Manchester and other of the newer English universities. By far the greatest number, however, has been taken by the great colleges and schools of the University of London, and there more than 750 students have found room for work ranging from that of the undergraduate upward to the highest type of graduate work under some of the foremost British scholars.

Large numbers are at work in law under the auspices of the Council of Legal Education and the Inns of Court; while medical students are being dealt with by the great medical schools of the university. The students taking up economics and commerce have been welcomed in considerable numbers by the faculty of economics, whose work is largely centered at the London School of Economics and Political Science. The students of theology are working under an intercollegiate scheme organized by the faculty, their arrival being signalized by a service of welcome in the chapel of King's College, the senior theological college of the university. As for the students in arts, natural science and engineering, they have been mainly accommodated in the two senior colleges, University and King's; before the close of last term these students had completed their registration, and had settled down preparatory to beginning their full work at the end of April. Everywhere, in fact, the greater difficulties have been overcome, and by staff and students alike the newcomers have been welcomed wholeheartedly as integral parts of the teeming academic life of the metropolis. They are finding how complex and full that life is, and every man is settling down to his pursuit both in work and play almost as easily and as freely as if he were in his own

beloved Alma Mater across the Atlantic.

Though most of the men are still in residence in the hotels that have been taken for them by the United States Army authorities to house them, many already find this life somewhat irksome and are getting homes in British families where they can work in greater comfort and see something of how English home life is carried on. This movement has been rendered easier by the receipt of many invitations to soldier guests from British hostesses, and the men are greatly appreciative of the kindness that is being shown them and the opportunities that have been organized by Mrs. Astor and Dr. MacLean for them to visit British friends. The London Branch of the American Universities Union has done much to help the work in many ways, and on the evening of April 8 a great dinner of welcome was arranged under the presidency of Mr. J. B. Macafee, its chairman, where the American Ambassador, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Bryce and other distinguished Americans and Englishmen attended and took part in an enthusiastic function, enlivened by the college songs and yells of almost every great seat of learning in the United States. The speech of the evening was delivered by the Ambassador, his words striking a note that is answered in the minds of all who are sharing in an experiment fraught with the greatest possibilities for the future.

A Change of Viewpoint

It was not so many years ago, he said, that "Made in Germany" was the last and final hall-mark of a complete education; but, if it were true, as he thought it was, that the great business of a university was not to make scholars, but to make men, useful citizens and high-minded patriots, then it would be long before the world again preferred Heidelberg and Berlin to Oxford or Cambridge or London. All those things the students would get with the great gift of the knowledge of English ideals, English life, and English people. If nothing else, the struggle of the struggle that had been fought, but the better union of the two peoples and their closer intimacy, if no other task were permitted to any of them than the preservation of that heritage, that gain would justify the sacrifice, and the task would warrant all their energies.

EDUCATION NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special
education correspondent

LONDON, England.—In connection with the British army on the Rhine, there is now an army college at Cologne with a large number of students, of whom about 50 are officers. No difference is made between the various ranks in the lecture rooms, but there are separate messing arrangements. After three hours of lectures in the morning, students are expected to do the rest of the work in their own rooms. Up to the present all the teaching work has been done by instructors drawn from the army itself, but as might be expected, the effects of demobilization are being felt in regard to the college staff, and it will probably be necessary to add to it from other than military sources.

Below the college are the Army Corps and divisional schools, and below these again schools opened in connection with units and brigades. From work which is on a footing with university instruction, there is thus a descent to the equivalent of a matriculation class, from that again to the lower forms of a secondary school, and so to the level of elementary education. In all, some 40,000 men are being voluntarily educated at present in this Rhine district.

A second chair of English literature has been founded by the Council of the University of Liverpool. It is to be entitled the Andrew Cecil Bradley Chair in honor of Professor Bradley's high services to University College as the first holder of the existing King Alfred Chair, as well as of his literary distinction. On the recommendation of faculty and senate, the council have appointed, as the first holder of the new chair, Mr. Robert Hope Case, A. A., who has been associate professor and lecturer in the department since 1907.

The provision of continuation classes for boys and girls between 14 and 18 in the factories and business houses where they are actually at work is a matter of great importance, and it is therefore satisfactory to learn that at the conference on this subject held at Ruskin Hall, Bournemouth, nearly 30 firms were represented which either carry on definite schemes of education or contemplate doing so. This gathering was the second of its kind, the first having been held in Manchester last Whitsuntide. Discussion covered such subjects as "The Ideals and Curriculum of a Day Continuation School," "Relation of Education Schemes to other Forms of Social Work," "Position of Work Schools under the Education Act," "Opportunities for Study at Work." It was decided to constitute an association of firms encouraging educational work, and a provisional committee was appointed, including representatives of Lever Brothers, Selfridge & Co., Harrods, and British Westinghouse Company. Arrangements are in hand for a further conference to be held during May.

The Manchester Education Committee has decided to set up an advisory committee, consisting of seven members of the education committee and seven members representative of the whole teaching service under the education committee. Its function, which will be purely advisory and not executive in character, will be to consider and advise on any matters appertaining to the education service of the city for which the education committee is responsible, which are referred

to it either by the education committee or by the teachers' representative. The advisory committee will meet once in every three months and at such other times as may be necessary. A consultative committee has also been established to provide facilities for the director of education to consult with the teachers. There are 23 teacher representatives on this consultative committee.

ADMISSION CHANGES
IN CALIFORNIASpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California.—An important change in the admission requirements to the University of California has just been adopted by the Board of Regents. Hereafter a student may enter without a "condition" or an examination if he is a graduate of an accredited high school with a recommendation from its principal as to his fitness to pursue profitably university work. No record of particular subjects or of grades of a certain quality in required subjects is now necessary. Formerly a high-school graduate, to be fully admitted to study without special examination, had to present a record of a certain number of subjects passed, with a special recommendation in each as to the quality of work performed. The number of subjects varied according to the field of study to be pursued within the university. The technical nature of such requirements resulted in as high as 50 per cent of the students entering with a condition, that is, with the requirement that sometime during their college course they would make up deficiencies with special examinations. Other students at times were unable to enter.

Admission Made Easier

By the plan adopted no applicant for admission will be denied because of particular studies he may not have taken. Nor will the admission have a string attached loading down the student at some stage of his college work with additional studies and examinations beside the regular curriculum. In only one case will such extra work have to be made up. That will occur in subjects where the lowest course given by the university requires preliminary training. Latin, mathematics, and technical subjects, such as engineering, will be the chief source of future "conditioned" students. It is estimated that those thus having to add something to a normal four-year program will be reduced from 50 to 20 per cent.

Although this plan arose out of war conditions, being practically in effect because of the S. A. T. C. requirements last fall, the change would probably have come anyway, for it harmonizes with the trend of American universities to embody more fully the democratic ideal. Five of the 12 state universities in the Association of American Universities at the present time make no prescription of high school subjects.

The plan is more democratic because, without lowering the standard of university instruction, it permits a larger number to share in this instruction. The standard of instruction will not be lowered, it is felt, because the quality of such instruction is already adapted to the mentality of the conditioned students who so largely make up the courses. Such students simply will not have to overload their normal program with meeting so-called deficiencies. Moreover, the standard of instruction has been definitely protected by a recent act of the State Board of Education, passed to supplement the new plan. This act establishes a minimum core of requirements which any high-school student must satisfy in order to receive a diploma from an accredited high school.

Minimum Requirements

These requirements are two-fold, and are chosen to insure so far as possible the general fitness for college work of a student who has done creditable work in his subjects, yet to be fully serviceable to those students who will not continue further in school: (a) as to form—two majors of at least three units each in English, mathematics, including mechanical drawing, history, and social science, physical and biological sciences, foreign languages; (b) as to content—English, two units, United States history and civics, one unit, a laboratory science, one unit. The standard of university training is further protected by the fact that each college in it reserves the right to recommend to the Academic Senate its specific requirements; if any, for the junior certificate, which admits the student to studies of the junior year.

Not only will a larger number enter the university, but in the opinion of James Sutton, recorder, the responsibility and freedom given to the principals and schools should result in more exacting standards of judgment on their part than at present. Unable to hide behind arbitrary university requirements, they will be solely responsible for the character and ability of their students in the university.

Another effect which Recorder Sutton anticipates is the elimination of the so-called colleges within the university. Leland Stanford Junior University has no colleges and Yale is reported moving in that direction. Group requirements are really the basis of colleges. The new admission plan, in eliminating the group prerequisites, will probably eliminate the college. Objections to the change, declares the Recorder, are similar to the objections made to the introduction of the natural sciences, and to the change from the old classical to the more liberal curriculum leading to the A. B. degree. The operation of the new plan is awaited with interest.

A UNITED STATES
UNIVERSITYSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—George Washington looked forward to the establishment of a national university in the capital city of the United States. Others have advocated it from time to time, yet the city has outgrown the expectation of its founders and the university is still an unfulfilled dream.

There is a standing committee of the United States Senate called the Committee on the University of the United States. That it is a comparatively unimportant one is evidenced by the fact that its chairman is always a member of the minority party in the Senate. W. P. Dillingham, Republican Senator from Vermont, was the chairman in the last Congress. In the present Congress the chairman will be a Democratic senator.

An Earnest Advocate

One of the most earnest advocates of a national university in Washington is Thomas Sterling, United States Senator from South Dakota. "Ever since I came to Washington I have interested myself in this subject," said Senator Sterling to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "There are libraries and technical equipment available here which it would require an endowment of many millions of dollars to provide. Indeed, there are many things that could not be had elsewhere at any price."

"The war has given Washington a new importance. Persons of distinction from all parts of the world will be visiting here. That is another reason for establishing the university here. The idea is, of course, that it should be a post-graduate institution, and it has been proposed that it should be related to the universities of the various states. I think all but four have state universities—by having the presidents of the state universities act as a sort of governing board. Besides, there would be trustees who would manage the business affairs of the university."

"By bringing the heads of the state universities in touch with the national one, there would not only be a sustained mutual interest, but the curricula could be so adapted as to give the students who went from the state universities to the national university the greatest advantage."

Diplomatic Training

"This would particularly be the case with men who were fitting themselves for public careers. Men who have desired to enter the diplomatic or consular service, for instance, have felt themselves at a disadvantage because there was no school or department where they could obtain adequate training."

"If there was such a national university here as I have spoken of, with post-graduate courses, they could get just what they required, not only in the way of instruction, but by coming in contact with persons already in the service."

"All of the government departments and equipment would afford opportunities for study and investigation." Senator Sterling said that the project had not advanced far enough for an estimate of the amount of money required, or for the selection of a site, but he was hoping that something could be done at this session of Congress. Some of the hills about Washington, he suggested, offered ideal locations for such an institution. The one which the new Methodist American University occupies would have been especially desirable. One of the reasons for urging early action is that these sites are being rapidly acquired and expensively improved, so that if they could be obtained by the government at all, it would be at an increasingly high cost.

KENYON HONORS A
BRITISH GENERALSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

GAMBIER, Ohio.—The bestowal of the honorary degree of LL. D. upon Gen. Lionel Richard Kenyon C. B., of the Royal British Artillery, who has been in America for some time as an inspector of ammunition for the British army, and who is a grandnephew of the second Lord Kenyon of England, for whom Kenyon College, which bestowed the degree, is named, serves in an incidental way to link up the Paris Peace Conference and the great war with the signing of the treaty of Ghent in 1814, for it was at the meetings of the high commissioners of the United States and Great Britain that those personal friendships were formed between certain English and American statesmen that afterward resulted in securing from the members of the Church of England those contributions which made it possible for Bishop Philander Chase of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Ohio, nearly 100 years ago, to establish Kenyon College and Bexley Hall, its theological seminary, in these then western wilds.

The recent visit of General Kenyon to Gambier, the seat of Kenyon College, was the first that any member of that family has paid to the college named in their honor in the last fifty years. General Kenyon was accompanied by his wife and daughter, and so greatly pleased were they with all they saw at Gambier, that they have decided to establish in England a Kenyon Club, that will be composed of the descendants of all those families whose contributions made the establishment of this school possible.

THE HOME FORUM

What Needs a Conscience

What needs a conscience calm and bright
Within itself, an outward test?
Who breaks his glass to take more light,
Makes way for storms into his rest.
—Henry Vaughan.

The Delightful Court of Urbino

The one unfailing characteristic of the salon, in all ages and all countries, is the dominant position which it gives to women. It is woman who creates the peculiar atmosphere and the peculiar influence of salons; it is she, with her instinct for society and for literature, who is most likely to succeed in the attempt to fuse two ideals apparently opposed, the social and the literary. The salon is not a mere drawing-room and not a lonely study, but mediates between the promiscuous chatter of the one and the remote silence of the other. The aims of the salon are well-shown by the ridicule of those enemies who accuse the hostess of attempting to transform a school of pedants and hacks into a group of courtiers. The social world is apt to laugh at the salon because it suggests the lecture-hall, and scholars sneer at it because it pretends to the distinction of a literary court.

The first salons were indeed courts—the courts of the Italian Renaissance. We find in the Parisian salons of later centuries the disjecta membra of this earlier Italian society, whose true relationship is understood only when we trace them back to this remote original. In the light of the Italian dawn, all leaps into a consistent scheme. Much that seems odd and unrelated in salon life is brought into perspective. . . . The Renaissance court may be studied in any one of a numerous group. We may find the ideal set forth in the group of artists and men of letters who surrounded the youthful Beatrice d'Este, patroness of Leonardo and many another; we may see it in the court of her sister, Isabella, Marchioness of Mantua; we may see it in the coteries of Caterina Cornaro, once Queen of Cyprus, and in her later days mistress of a little court at Asolo. We may study it at its grandest in the somewhat earlier court of Lorenzo the Magnificent, with its conscious imitation of the Greek symposium. The court which held Politian, Pulci, Ficino, the Platonist, Alberti, and, later, Michael Angelo, might well have boasted itself "the little academe" of "Love's Labor's Lost." But perhaps

the most useful example is the delightful court of Urbino, described by Castiglione in his "Cortegiano."

There is nothing to be gained by reminding ourselves that courts attracted the parasite, the flatterer, the opportunist; it is the finer aims of the men of genius and the noble women who patronized them that will reward our attention. Castiglione knew these aims, and we cannot do better than quote his words as they were given to Elizabethan England in Hoby's beautiful translation. The first quotation refers to Frederick, first Duke of Urbino:

"This man among his other deeds praiseworthy, in the hard and sharpest situation of Urbino built a Palace, to the opinion of many men, the fairest that was to be found in all Italy, and so furnished it with every necessary implement belonging thereto, that it appeared not a palace, but a City in form of a palace, and that not only with ordinary matters, as Silver plate, hanging for chambers of very rich cloth of gold, of silk and other like, but also for sightliness; and to deck it out with all that a wonderful number of ancient ymages of marble and metall, very excellent paintings and instruments of musycke of all sortes, and nothing would he have there but what was most rare and excellent. To this with very great charges he gathered together a great number of most excellent and rare bookes, in Greke, Latin, and Hebrue, the which all he garnished with golde and silver, esteeming this to be the chiefest ornament of his great palace."

We turn now to the court of his son Guidobaldo, who carried on the traditions of his father:

"He sett his deylte above all thynges to have his house furnished with most noble and valyaunte Gentylmen, wyth whom he lyved very familiarly, enjoying theyr conversation wherein the pleasure whiche he gave unto other menne was no lesse, then that he received of other, because he was very well scene in both tynge, and together with a lowngie behavoyour and pleasantnesse he had also accompanied the knowledge of infinite thynges. . . . There was then to be harde pleasant communication and merie conceytes, and in every mannes countenance a manne myght perceyve pyncetd a lowngie jocundenesse. So that this house truly myght well be called the verye mansion place of Myrth and Joye. . . . But such was the respect which we bore to the Duchesse wyll, that the selfe same libertye was a verye great bridle. Neither was there anye that thought it not the greatest pleasure he could have in the worlde, to please her, and the greatest griefe to offende her. For this respecte were there most honest condicions coupled with wonderous greute libertye, and devises of pastimes and laughinge matters tempred in her sight."

"The manner of all the Gentlemen in the house was immediately after supper to assemble together where the Duchesse was. Where amonge other recreations, musick, and dauncyng, whiche they used continually, sometye they propounded feate questions, otherwhyle they invented certayne witty sportes and pastimes, at the devyse sometye of one sometye of another, in the which under sundrye covertes, often tymes the standers by opened subtilly their imaginations unto whome they thought beste." At other tymes, there arose other disputations of divers matters, or els jestinges with prompt inventions. Manye tymes they fell into purposes (arguments) as we now a dayes terme them, where in they kynde of talke and debating of matters, there was wonderous great pleasure on all sydes: Because the house was replenished wyth most noble wyttes."

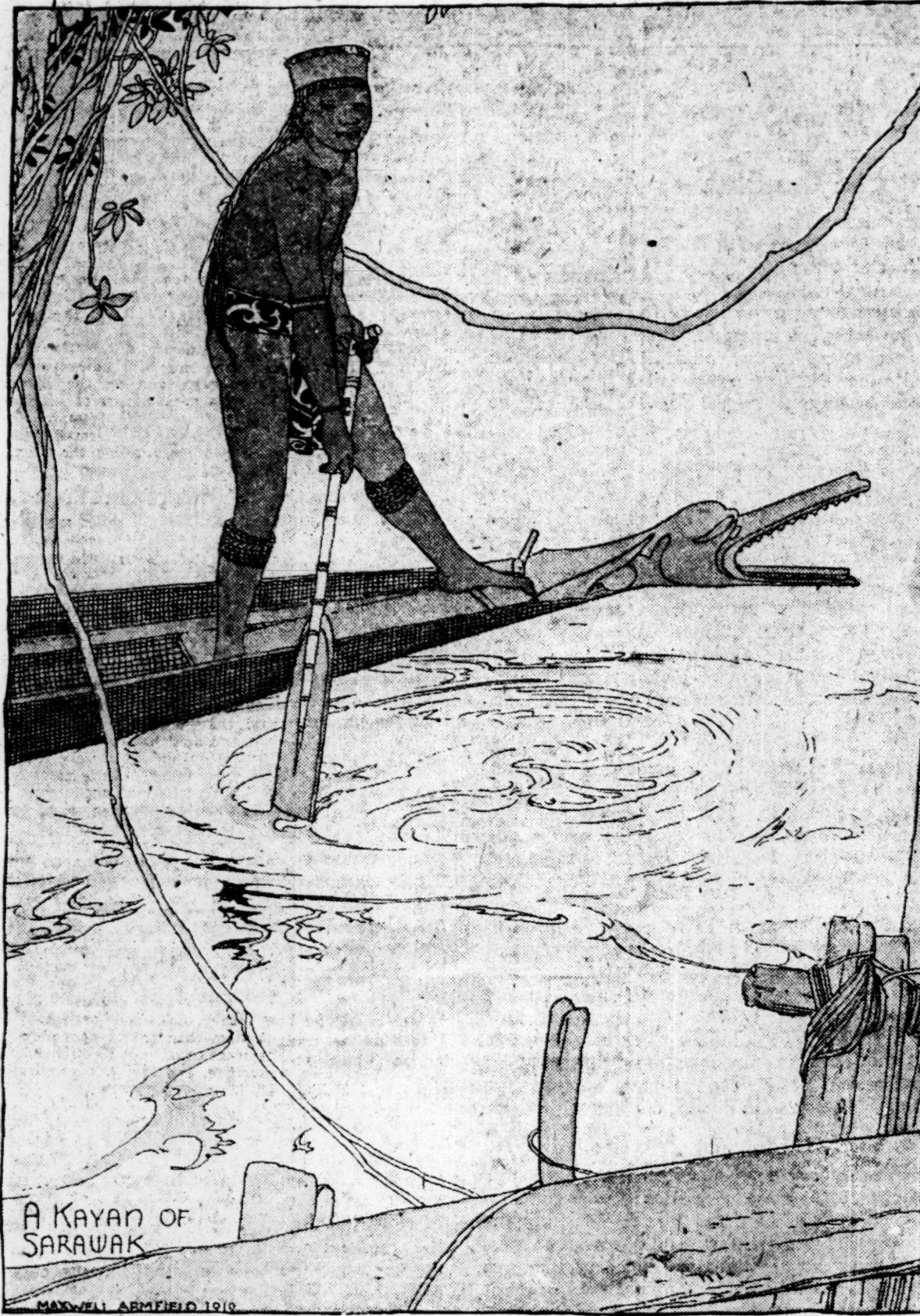
On La Belle Rivière de Calcasieu

Hot shines the sun o'er the quivering land,
No wind comes up from the sea.
Silent and stark the pine-woods stand,
And the mock-bird sleeps in the tree.
Where overhung with brier and vine,
The Placid waters slip and shine
And dimple to the lover's view—
On La belle rivière de Calcasieu.

Under the bending cypress trees,
Bedded with pendulous cool gray moss,
That woo in vain the recreant breeze
And silently mourns its loss.
With drowsy eye, in my little boat
I dreamily lie, and lazily float,
Lulled by the thrush's soft Te-rue—
On La belle rivière de Calcasieu.

A heron stands, like a ghost in gray,
Knee deep 'mongst the bending water-lilies,
And yellow butterflies lightly play
'Midst the blooms of fragrant amaryllis;
The swift kingfisher winds his reel,
Saying his grace for his noonday meal,
And a hawk soars up to the welkin blue
O'er La belle rivière de Calcasieu.

Across the point where the ferry piles,
I hear the click of the boatman's oar,
And his Creole song, with its quavering rise
Reechoes soft from shore to shore.
As his boat at anchor lazily swings,
For the day is hot and passers few
On La belle rivière de Calcasieu,
—Lafadio Hearn.



A Tribe of Unknown Origin

The tribe of Kayans, inhabiting the headwaters of the Baram and Rejang rivers of Sarawak, have lived for unknown generations almost isolated in the interior of the island of Borneo. There are many reasons for believing them to be originally of Caucasian origin. Many of them have very light skin and they probably reached Borneo by way of the Malay Peninsula from lower Burma. Rigid discipline is characteristic of the domestic ménage, resulting in good manners and recognition of authority.

For a good many years Sarawak was under the independent government of a white Rajah, Sir Charles Brooke, who controlled his mingled subjects with unusual wisdom and sympathy. Amongst other far-sighted edicts he instituted stringent game laws, so that the island is one of the best protected parts of the world in this respect. Birds, beasts, and butterflies are protected, not more than two specimens of any one species being allowed to the collector. In this way the very beautiful and rare trees and insects of the country are being maintained for the enjoyment of future generations.

Another wise move of the Rajah was to continue the native costume—what there is of it—in place of introducing the unsuitable, ugly, and artificial modern clothing of Europeans. This, as Stevenson points out, has usually exactly the opposite effect from that intended by well-meaning missionaries, and the happy natives of Sarawak are very well off as they are. The drawing shows a Kayan in one of their beautifully carved canoes, which they manage with such dexterity.

The Bohemian National Movement

In the peaceful years that followed the Congress of Vienna (1815) the Bohemian Nation strove—as far as the jealousy of an absolutist government permitted—to recover some of its ancient rights and privileges, and to revive the national language. Prague was the center of this movement.

The Bohemian national movement was undoubtedly an offspring of the Romantic movement, the influence of which was felt all over Europe at the beginning of the last century. The revival of the language is due to a small group of learned men, of whom Jungmann, Kolar, Safarik, and Palacky were the most prominent. These men, few in number, showed that enthusiasm, touching, though it may appear absurd to some, which champions of apparently hopeless causes often display. Many anecdotes to this purpose are still current in Prague. Thus it was that a few of the "patriots," as the adherents of the national cause were called, feasted almost to excess as a token of joy when they noticed on the Graben "two well-dressed men who were talking Bohemian." On the other hand, they were deeply de-

pressed when two young girls, of the citizen class, who had been talking Bohemian, suddenly dropped into German at their approach, saying, "Take care, they hear us talking Bohemian; they will take us for peasants."

As was natural for a nation so musical as Bohemia, the patriotic movement found expression in music also. Early in the nineteenth century "Slavic balls" were instituted at Prague. At these balls the hall was entirely decorated in the Bohemian national colors, red and white, and conversation in Bohemian was alone allowed. It was the intention of the originators of these gatherings to send out the invitations in the Bohemian language, but the Austrian police officials raised objection. It was finally decided that the invitations should be both in German and Bohemian. The old national songs were again sung so far as the authorities permitted. New songs, celebrating the glory of Bohemia, were composed. Such was the one beginning with the words, "Ja jsem Cech a kdo je víc?" that is, "I am a Bohemian, and who is more?" that was composed by Rubeš. Yet better known is the famous "Kde je domov můj?" "Where is my country?" which the traveler will constantly hear in Prague. . . . The song has indeed become the national air of Bohemia. It was composed by Jacob Tyl, one of the best modern Bohemian dramatists, and by him introduced into one of his plays. When Mr. Kohl visited Prague in 1941, the song, which he curiously enough believed to be of ancient origin, was already sung everywhere in the city. He translated some lines of the song, and though his translation by no means does justice to the beauty of the original, I will transcribe it here, as giving the traveler some idea of the contents of a song to which he will hear constant allusions:

"Where is my house? where is my home?
Streams among the meadows creep-
ing.
Brooks from rock to rock are leap-
ing.
Everywhere bloom spring and flow-
ers
Within this paradise of ours;
There, 'tis there, the beautiful land!
Bohemia, my fatherland!
Where is my house? where is my home?
Knowest thou the country loved of
God,
Where the free glance crushes the
foeman's pride?
There wilt thou find of Tzechs, the
honored race,
Among the Tzechs be aye my dwell-
ing-place."
—Count Lützow, in "The Story of
Prague."

I had a duty to perform. I had to introduce Punch to Cheops—I had vowed to leave his card at the gate of History—I had a mission, in a word. I roused at sunrise the dragoman from his lair. I summoned the four Arabs who had engaged to assist me in the ascent, and in the undertaking. . . . At 11 minutes past seven I turned round in a majestic attitude to the four Arabs and said, "Let us mount." I suggest this scene, this moment, this attitude, to the Committee of the Fine Arts as a proper subject of the Houses of Parliament—Punch pointing to the Pyramids, and introducing civilization to Egypt.—From Thackeray's "Papers by the Fat Contributor."

High on the crest of the blossoming
grasses,
Bending and swaying with face
toward the sky,
Stirred by the lightest west wind as
it passes
Hosts of the silver-white daisy-stars
lie.
—Margaret Deland.

Punch at the Pyramids

The 19th day of October, 1844, is a day that ought hereafter to be considered eternally famous in the climes of the East and West. I forget what was the day of General Bonaparte's battle of the Pyramids; I think it was in the month Quintidi of the year Nivôse of the French Republic; and he told his soldiers that forty centuries looked down upon them from the summit of those buildings—a statement which I very much doubt. But I say THE 19TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1844, is the most important era in the modern world's history. It unites the modern with the ancient civilization; it couples the brethren of Matt and Coledean with the dusky family of Pharaoh and Sesostris; it fuses Herodotus with Thomas Babington Macaulay; it intertwines the piston of the blond Anglo-Saxon steam-engine with the needle of the Abyssinian, Cleopatra; it weeds the tunnel of the subaqueous Brnel with the mystic edifice of Cheops. Strange play of wayward fancy! . . . The 19th of October was Punch's Coronation; I officiated at the august ceremony. To be brief, . . . ON THE 19TH OF OCTOBER, 1844, I PASTED THE GREAT PLACARD OF PUNCH ON THE PYRAMID OF CHEOPS. I did it. The Fat Contributor did it. . . .

Now to narrate briefly the circumstances of the day. . . . I left Cairo on the afternoon of October 18, never hinting to a single person the mighty purpose of my journey. The waters were out, and we had to cross them thrice—twice in track-boats, once on the shoulders of abominable Arabs, who take a pleasure in slipping and in making believe to plunge you in the stream. . . . The journey I find briefly set down in my pocket-book as thus: Cairo—Gardens—Mosquitoes—Women dressed in blue—Children dressed in nothing—Old Cairo—Nile, dirty water, ferry-boat—Town—Palm-trees, ferry-boat, canal, palm-trees, town—Rice-fields—Maize-fields—Fellows on dromedaries—Donkey, down—Over his head—Pick up pieces—More palm-trees—More rice-fields—Water-courses—Howling Arabs—Donkey tumbles down again—Inundations—Heron or Crane—Broken bridges—Sands—Pyramid. If a man cannot make a landscape out of that he has no imagination. . . .

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"Where Honor Is Due"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO THE divine Arbitrator alone is honor due, and never to any mundane sense of things. Since Principle has entire control of its expression, and since the word arbiter means one who has entire control of Principle is the great Arbitrator to whom man owes complete allegiance. Certainly theories of diet, exercise, manipulation, or seropathy, are not gods to command loyal reverence. The man who allows a belief about stomach, heart, lungs, liver, or any other part of the human body to dictate what his experience shall be is paying homage where none is really due. Any craven worship of a material concept is utterly amiss and has to be superseded by the steadfast understanding of how divine intelligence invariably produces and directs spiritual activity as its only idea.

On page 211 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mrs. Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, points out that "Animal magnetism fosters suspicious distrust where honor is due, fear where courage should be strongest, reliance where there should be avoidance, a belief in safety where there is most danger; and these miserable lies, poured constantly into his mind, fret and confuse it, spoiling that individual's disposition, undermining his health, and sealing his doom, unless the cause of the mischief is found out and destroyed." What would try to make people look askance at spiritual healing, go on relying upon matter to aid matter, and feel safe in the worst mire of materialism is the very belief that matter is animated and can make its requirements upon mind. Matter is not, and never has been, truly animated. The fact is that to depend upon Christian Science for help is never merely to let disease develop in some supposed course, but rather to prove the present reality of ease in action, whereas to ignore Mind as the genuine remedy is actually to be negligent. Any suggestion of animated matter, or animal magnetism, as a cause for mischief, must cease through the decisive operation of the divine Mind.

The operation of the divine Being is the only law of health. There is really no such thing as a law of disease or a law of living matter. In Principle and its orderly spiritual activity we can have perfect confidence, and in nothing else. As Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 257) in a passage similar to the one already quoted, "The so-called law of matter is an immoral force of erring mortal mind, *alias* the minds of mortals. This so-called force, or law, at work in nature as a power, prohibition, or license, is cruel and merciless. It punishes the innocent, and repays our best deeds with sacrifice and suffering. It is a code whose modes trifle with joy, and lead to immediate or ultimate death. It fosters suspicion where confidence is due, fear where courage is requisite, reliance where there should be avoidance, a belief in safety where there is most danger."

In the assurance that the divine Being is the only governing power, and abounds in health, harmony, joyous action, is the perfect remedy to allay no matter what seeming agony, and to guarantee robust living. Let us look wholly to the divine consciousness, for there is absolutely no mortal mind to look to, and honor as law only what is going on in this true consciousness in order and freedom. The slightest trace of suspicion that God does not know how to maintain vigor and happiness is unfounded. Courageously and safely a man can always avoid any merely supposititious force by knowing and proving the energy of Principle which is infinitely present, quite apart from any material hypothesis. The power of unlimited divine intelligence as an alternative is always at work and always sufficient to heal any sense of discord whatever. So even while the hypothetical fleshly mind believes in human sacrifice and suffering, injustice, cruelty, death, even then divine Love continues to love and to sustain.

Every human being has to turn to divine Love from his own standpoint. Christian Science takes every one just where it finds him and improves him from that seeming condition. When we realize that we are all found in apparently very different states of thinking and action, some of them, from our own viewpoint, well-nigh hopeless in their confusion and error, is there any reason for condemnation, doubt, or dismay at any lack in demonstration on the part of either ourselves or of others? Rather let us rejoice that the turning to Truth, feeble though it may seem, is still a turning in the right direction. Let us be glad at every evidence of improvement, and let us, moreover, suspend judgment even if we do not see the improvement, for it is possible that we may not have seen how much worse the conditions appeared that preceded the present state of things.

Never are we called upon truly to honor any mortal circumstances, whether of material body, of material business, of human relationships, or anything else. Relatively good or relatively bad, such are always effect and not cause. They are but effects associated in the so-called mortal mind. As we look to causative divine intelligence we find there the true idea or effect, which the human sense of things in mortal mind so grotesquely counterfeits. In the true cause or Principle of true effect must our confidence remain. To the extent that human beings turn together to this truth,

they are cooperating and demonstrating the undeniable power of Spirit to heal. They are proving that Principle alone suffices to govern with perfect sureness.

On page 68 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy declares that "The presence of mistrust, where confidence is due, withers the flowers of Eden and scatters love's petals to decay." Any seeming mistrust of Principle is a denial of the allness of divine Love and its manifestation. Even if everything should seem to go wrong, one knows that infinite consciousness exists and is continuously active. This is our trust and surety. This is the reality that we must honor. Every supposition of animated matter working in devious ways must sooner or later give place before the all-inclusive truth that divine intelligence alone is substantial. Supporting His idea rightly and unerringly supported by His idea, God, and all that He knows, is invincible. In this confidence there is always, in the words of the book of Esther, "light, and gladness, and joy, and honor," the absolute consciousness of "joy and gladness, a feast and a good day."

Mrs. Howe at the Symphony

In the biography of Julia Ward Howe, written by her daughters, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Elliott, and Mrs. Hall, occur the following quotations from her journal and one of her notebooks: "March 8 (1901) . . . To Symphony Concert in the afternoon, which I enjoyed but little, the music being of the Multi-melodic order so much in vogue just now. An air of Haydn's sounded like a sentence of revelation in a chatter."

"It may have been after this concert that she wrote these lines, found in one of her notebooks:

"Such ugly noises never in my life My ears endured, such hideous fiddle-strife.
A dozen street hands playing different tunes,
The horn that doth to farmer's dinner call,
The Chinese gong that serves in wealthier hall,
The hammer, scrub brush, and be-seeching broom,
While here and there the guns of freedom boom."

"Tzing! bang! this soul is saved!"
"Clang! clang! it isn't!"
And mich and dich and ich and sich and aish!"
Five dollar bills the nauseous treat secured,
But what can pay the public that endured?"

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1919

EDITORIALS

China's Desire

THE able speech delivered, recently, in New York before the Merchants Association by David Z. T. Lui, who has done much for the work of the Y. M. C. A. in China, is deserving of special attention. Mr. Lui, like all the Chinese people, is, of course, much concerned as to the treatment that has been meted out to China by the Peace Conference in Paris, but the peculiar value of the speech which he delivered in New York lay, perhaps, in the fact that he studiously avoided any reference to the Shantung incident, or even any direct allusion to Japan, building up a case overwhelming in its strength against Tokyo by a curiously skillful marshaling of facts concerning his own country. The world has been so much absorbed, in recent years, by the great war that it has had little time or opportunity to keep adequately in touch with Chinese affairs. The general outline of the story it has, of course, known. The history of Japan's attempt to gain a strangle hold on the country, of the twenty-one demands, the ultimatum, and the "subsequent agreements" is broadly known and even notorious, but the story of Japanese intrigue in China, of the almost desperate efforts that have been made by Tokyo to achieve beneath the surface what it could not achieve in the open has yet to be written.

Few people, during the past few years, outside of those persons who were devoting special attention to the subject, have been aware of the tremendous stand China has made during that time to maintain and consolidate a republican form of government, or of how, in making this effort, she has been beset, at every turn, by the intrigues of Japan. The great fear of Tokyo, the moral awakening of 400,000,000 Chinese, was, incidentally, made known to the world, a few weeks ago, and nowhere is it better realized than in Tokyo that one of the greatest of all means to moral awakening is a democratic form of government. So fully, indeed, does Tokyo realize this fact that the Japanese authorities scarcely make the effort to conceal their utter repugnance for it, or to cover up any steps they may take to hinder its achievement in China.

Now Japan has two, or perhaps three, main lines of policy in her dealings with China. The first of these is the restoration of the old corrupt Chinese monarchy. This she actually achieved momentarily in the absurd "ten-days' restoration" of two years ago, but on the whole, Japan regards such a policy as one the realization of which is "too good to be true." Consequently, she devotes herself to the second, namely, the prevention, at all costs, of the achievement by the Chinese of a genuinely democratic form of government. The third line of policy is, of course, the "peaceful penetration" of the country, attained by methods which Germany and Japan herself have recently rendered all too familiar.

It was with the second of these policies that Mr. Lui was most concerned in his speech in New York. Thus, after speaking of the real issue in China being the same as the issue at stake in the great war, namely, the issue between democracy and autocracy, Mr. Lui continued: "We are sure of victory, but, so far, we have not been able to win it because the militarists in China today, and for the past two years, have been assisted, instigated, abetted, and helped by the militarists of another country. The militarists of another country recognized that a strong and united Republic of China would be a hindrance to their ambitious program. If China had been left alone, I am perfectly confident that those of us who stand for constitutionalism and democracy must have won the same kind of victory that you have won on the battlefield. We are fighting to have a Republic and nothing else."

How earnestly and how wholeheartedly China is fighting this fight becomes very quickly apparent to any one who will study the matter. True, it is only within the last few weeks, as the result of certain disclosures in Paris, that the world has come to know how China desired, in the early days of the war, to align herself openly with the Allies, and how, for three years, she was prevented from doing so by the action of Japan. Such disclosures, however, to those acquainted with the Far East and its problems, were only confirmations of what was already so well known as to be taken for granted. More and more, as the years go by, Tokyo and Peking, in their political orientation drift further apart. The natural democracy of the Chinese people is ever finding fuller expression for itself, whilst the carefully planned German-modeled autocracy of the Japanese system seeks to bind itself more and more firmly on the Japanese people. Article IV of the Constitution of Japan states that "the Emperor is the head of the Empire, combining in Himself all the Powers of the State." China has plainly shown that she will have none of such teaching, but that she is, indeed, as Mr. Lui declared in New York, fighting for the rule of the people.

This, then, is China's great desire, and, in spite of all the obstacles that are being placed in her way by "another country," she is achieving that desire. It is curious that it should be so, but the world still needs to be convinced that China is intelligently in earnest on this matter. It is insisted, and quite justly insisted, that amongst the 400,000,000 people of China there are, in all probability, many hundreds of thousands, and even millions, whose interest in high politics is so slight, and whose knowledge is so limited, that they are entirely without views as to the comparative value or desirability of a democratic or an autocratic form of government. This, however, is little or nothing to the point. A great and ever-increasing number of Chinese, a number amply sufficient to make their desires effective, have come to some understanding of the essential rightness of democratic government, and demand it for their country. The idea of democracy thus launched is quite capable of tak-

ing care of itself and of finishing the work thus begun, for the moral awakening of the 400,000,000 is of course inevitable, Japan and all her efforts notwithstanding.

Daylight and the Stuff of Argument

THAT the interests back of the attempt to have the Daylight-Saving Law repealed in the United States have secured a favorable committee report for a bill to restore the old-time conditions is some indication of their determination and persistency, as well as of their strength. It is, however, no sufficient indication that they represent the majority sentiment of the country. Its immediate significance is rather that of a lively contest over the daylight law than of any assurance that the law will be repealed.

This Nation has not yet realized the possibilities of this question as a method of providing nation-wide disturbance. Not merely is there a menace in undertaking to swap the present law for the old law right in the middle of the summer season, when daylight conditions are practically stable; there is prospect of disturbance if the law is repealed at the end of the season, when the regular change back to winter time comes due. One has but to look northward, across the Canadian border, to discover how completely a territory as extensive as the United States was at sixes and sevens partly by part, because class differences were allowed to prevent the government from adopting a uniform practice with respect to time. There, as well as here, the industrial and urban communities found great benefit and relief in the daylight-saving plan, and welcomed it as an additional aid to all the extra effort made necessary by the war. But the farmers held off, and prevented unanimity; with the result that all Canada was on a go-as-you-please basis with respect to time, and the confusion was something to read about rather than to experience.

It can hardly be possible that Congress will listen to the voices that are willing to invite such conditions for the United States rather than to allow the present law to remain effective. The farmers want the law repealed, we are told, because if they keep to the present time they have to go to work before the dew is off the grass. Women and children "unanimously favor the repeal of the law," declares an Illinois congressman, because "the mothers want their children in the house when night falls, and the children want to play outdoors as long as it is light." Earnest effort fails to disclose anything better in the shape of reasons for the repeal of the law. But is this actually the sort of argumentative stuff that is going to be accepted by Congress as a motive for repealing the law that has been accepted without any downright objection by the Nation during the continuance of the war, that has worked smoothly, and that has brought what amounts to an extra hour of fresh air and sunshine every day through the whole summer to millions of men, women, and children who would otherwise have been practically shut-ins from dawn to nightfall? Certainly the argument of the Illinois congressman ought not to count for repeal. If he can guarantee the unanimity of women and children which he claims so confidently in favor of repeal, he strains the credulity of man when he asserts that both the mothers who "want their children in the house at nightfall" and the children who "want to play out as long as it is light" are on the same side of the repeal question. And the argument of the farmer and the dew is little better than an argument that all industry must reset its clocks in order that the rural population may be relieved of the bother of lighting a lantern.

What is the real argument for repealing this perfectly good and unusually beneficial law? Surely the farmers and the "unanimous" women and children are not a sufficient explanation of this persistent agitation in Congress. Some, at least, of the farmers appear to have learned of their interest in repeal only through the congressional discussion of it, and the "unanimity" of the women and children against the daylight law can be punctured any day by an offhand canvass in eastern Massachusetts alone. It is about time for the real motive-power in the repeal agitation to be disclosed. Or, better, let Congress negative the repeal once for all, and allow the Nation to pursue its way in peace. And save its coal.

Canadian Trade

THE statement made recently at Ottawa by Mr. Lloyd Harris, head of the Canadian trade missions in London, in the course of which he urged upon Canadian business men the necessity of taking full advantage of the opportunities opening out for Canadian trade, will no doubt receive, in the business world and elsewhere, the attention it deserves. Mr. Harris, who recently returned to Canada with Sir Robert Borden, has, for many months past, been devoting himself to the great task of bringing the United Kingdom in particular and Europe in general into closer trade relation with the great Dominion at the other side of the Atlantic. Tremendous progress has been made, but it is quite evident, from a recent report issued by the mission in London, that there is still great need for the Canadian manufacturers and Canadian business men generally to arouse themselves.

The London mission, under Mr. Harris' able direction, has done splendid work. Openings for Canadian trade have been sought and found in all directions; whilst firms in the same line of business in Canada have been encouraged to cooperate in sending over representative missions, and British traders, desiring an outlet for their products, are referred to them. It is just here, apparently, where the Canadian business man needs to be more awake to his opportunities. Some few weeks ago, the mission reported that although there were over 200 representatives of branches of Canadian trade in England, this number was by no means enough. Time, the mission very justly pointed out, is of the essence of the contract in all the reconstruction orders now being undertaken in Europe, adding that business is invariably lost when it is necessary to cable for prices, descriptions, or samples. There is evidently, therefore, great need that fuller advantage shall be taken of the invitation of the mission as regards sending trade representatives to London.

It is not only, however, in regard to her foreign trade

that Canada needs to bestir herself. As the Canadian Trade Commission made clear in a recent statement, the balance of trade has now swung so that it is becoming adverse to the Dominion. Before the war, it was against Canada by about \$300,000,000 annually. Then, owing to war orders, this adverse balance was transformed into a favorable one by nearly half a million dollars. But side by side with the piling up of the favorable balance came the piling up of the war debt, until from the pre-war figure of \$336,000,000 it has today reached an amount above \$1,500,000,000. Hence the necessity for a very largely increased volume of trade, if this obligation is to be adequately met. To this end, exports must be increased, or at any rate maintained, as far as possible, at their present high level; whilst every effort must be made by all parties to the great work of production to secure at all times the fullest measure of cooperation. The great need in Canada today is indeed cooperation, in the fullest sense of the word, between the farmer and the factory, and between employers and employed, everywhere.

Indeed, one of the most satisfactory features of the work of the Canadian Trade Commission is the broad view it has taken of this matter. Not only does the commission recognize that one of the first needs of Canada, as of every other country, if the stupendous work of reconstruction and rehabilitation is to be achieved in the shortest possible time, is cooperation; it recognizes also that the changes before the world of production are likely to be revolutionary changes, and that those parties to Labor are serving their country best who are most awake to the necessity for these changes and most determined to do everything possible to facilitate their advancement. Throughout the world, the commission declared in a recent statement, there is going to be, as never before, a tremendous effort to achieve cooperation, where formerly there was competition, standardized production in the field as well as in the factory, production on a scale hitherto undreamed of, and coordination of all the means of transport to reduce expenses to the utmost limit. The special plea of the commission is that the country should return to peace-time labors on a war-time basis, that is to say, to productive work on the basis of cooperation and good will.

Busking

THERE is no connection whatever between the busker and the street singer. Let that fact be established at the outset. Your true busker would make no little show of resenting the attitude if too much stress were laid on the financial aspect of his enterprise. The mantle of the old troubadour, so he would have it, rests upon him, and when he suddenly appears at the street corner in the gathering dusk of some warm evening, just as spring gives way to summer, and fills the air with song, it is rather as one who confers a favor than seeks one.

There are all kinds of buskers, of course. Sometimes they form a regular troupe, four or five masked ladies and gentlemen who arrive in some pleasure resort or favorite suburb, of London, say, for London is a great place for the busker, and gradually work up a name for themselves and a devoted following. This is busking in its most highly organized form, and the open-air concert of the mysterious troupe becomes a feature of the evening. Who that knows the Terrace at Richmond, for instance, but knows such buskers, and others less ambitious, the trio, the dual partnership, and the solitary performer. They all appear silently on the scene, out of nowhere, gathering little crowds around them under the great trees on the top of the hill, and, by means of the curious subterranean agreement which always seems to characterize the profession, never clashing with one another. The "wonderful tenor" and his friend who plays the harp never seem to conflict in their arrangements with the "Black Cloaks." Neither do the Black Cloaks ever appear on the scene when the wonderful child soprano, accompanied by her mother on a portable American organ, is in possession of the field.

There is a delightful idea of the indolent and indifferent artist about it all, and it is not altogether a fiction. The "hat," it is true, is sent round with the utmost faithfulness, and is, indeed, in the words of Phil the Fluter, ever "terribly adjacent." Nevertheless, the "joy of it" is often, indeed more often than not, evident enough. For the born busker is a born rover. In the winter the town may hold him. He will be found doing one of those often so excellent minor "turns" in an East End music hall, for the East End, be it noted, is a drastic critic. Maybe he will have a "steady job" there, gaining popularity week by week, and entering, more and more, into the "family life" which so persistently characterizes the smaller halls of the East End. The "gods" will sing his choruses, cheerfully learn his new songs, clamorously demand his old ones; and pronounce him "igh clawss an' now mistike." And he will enjoy it all quite unquestionably, revel in it, in fact. The top note in the last verse of "Killarney" is a joy to him just as much as it is to his audience.

Being a born busker, he is happy in plying his calling wherever he may be. But when the first timid buds begin to appear on the trees in the parks or along the "Em-bankment," when the first breath of a stirring earth begins to scent the night air even on the Mile End Road, why, then he begins to be restless, and within a month or so he is away—busking. Perhaps he goes with a troupe, perhaps only with a friend, perhaps by himself, but, however he goes, it is with the air of the man who joyfully takes the open road, and is cheerfully prepared to take the rough with the smooth. Perhaps he goes to the same place year after year, some place where he has made friends, where, maybe, he has found a sympathetic and admiring landlady, one to whom he can expand, in his moments of leisure, on the great place he holds in the affections of his audience in London, and on the esteem and distinguished appreciation bestowed upon him by his manager. And the landlady listens to it all with marked satisfaction, with her hands under her apron and with glowing appreciation of the distinction the future relation of such interesting matter will confer upon her amongst her neighbors. But the busker makes light of it. It is

but the relaxation of an idle moment, and, besides, where the enthusiasm of his present audiences is so marked, he has no need to recall past glories. So the conversation turns easily to the efforts of the night before "on the hill," and how this song was encored twice, and, as for this one, "nothing would satisfy 'em 'cept I sang it all over again."

Notes and Comments

THE genial critic who declared that he would not denounce bolshevism, as it was the only weapon which would destroy the British Empire, a crumbling concern anyhow, seems to have made up in irascibility for anything he may have lacked in logic. Is it really as bad as all that? That to destroy a crumbling concern mankind must resort to a bankrupt movement? Equally refreshing is the effort which is being made elsewhere to prove that the English are Germans. Just supposing, for fun, this to be the case, please what is the Yankee? Now we begin to see what an excited orator in Boston meant some time ago when he insisted that the Irish must assume their rights in the city, and make the foreigner get out.

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

LILACS white as drifting summer clouds,
Lilacs purple as the twilight sky,
Lilacs flinging broadcast on the air
Their perfume sweet:
And over them vibrating as a colored flame
A hummingbird is poised
Knowing not the day is done.

Now that a savant has given serious thought to the behavior and motive of a hen crossing a road, an ancient conundrum, one of the best known in the world, receives plausible solution. Whoever has closely observed a hen must have noticed that her eyes are so placed that she looks on both sides but apparently does not look straight ahead. Her left eye, for example, sees an approaching automobile, and her quick decision is to run away from it. But she cannot take her eye off the dangerous object. Instead of fleeing to the right, which would take her off the road, she runs to the left, constantly watching the automobile, and so crosses the road directly in front of it. The savant approaches the conundrum from a point of view different from that of the wag Jo Miller, who is said to have invented it, but the conclusion seems to be much the same. The hen wishes to cross the road, although it might be added that her desire depends very much on her way of looking at things.

AN IMMENSE procession marched through the streets of Paris to the Mur des Fédérés in the Père Lachaise on the 25th of May. Annually the Socialists thus commemorate the Commune of 1871, but it is long since the procession assumed such proportions as this year. George Clemenceau, Premier of France in 1919, was Mayor of Montmartre in 1871. The Mayor shared the views of this the most "advanced" section of Paris, but this did not induce him to back the popular leaders in some of their more extreme courses. Ceasing to be persona grata, he also ceased to reign in Montmartre. Placed between extremists and reactionaries, Mr. Clemenceau's spirit of compromise did not make life at all easy for him. In fact, his latest biographer, Hyndman, thinks it quite probable that "the Tiger's" personal adventures in revolutionary democracy at this period influenced his views respecting Socialism as a practical creed in after years.

ALTHOUGH the celebration is informal, and many of the celebrants will not even suspect it, the prospect of an unusually successful vacation season in the New England White Mountains is appropriate to the hundredth anniversary of the practical opening of this great American playground. One hundred years ago Abel Crawford and Ethan Allen, pioneers of the mountain region, sharpened their axes and blazed a trail into the forest. They opened a path about three miles long through the hitherto untouched woods, and this first tourist trail in the White Mountains was soon followed by others. Mt. Washington, now known the world over, was presently "at home" to visitors; and year by year the trails multiplied. But the Crawford Path is still, a century later, serving its first purpose, and its name is known to countless persons who have never set foot in it.

THE coming summer brings also the semi-centenary of the opening of the Mt. Washington Railway, which, fifty years ago, distinguished the White Mountain region of New England by making it the location for the first important mountain railroad in the country. Remarkable railroading to high altitudes has since been accomplished, but the climb of some 6200 feet to the summit of the highest of the White Mountains was then regarded almost as an achievement of the impossible. And it did, for that matter, immediately make Mt. Washington possible to many a tourist who would have spent his life at the bottom rather than try then to climb to the top on foot.

EVERY now and then somebody makes regretful comment on the behavior of people during the rush hours of transportation in this, that, or the other American city. The latest critic is somewhat hopeful of better days coming. Observing the way that the slogan "Safety First" has been adopted into American speech, and somewhat into American practice, he suggests another slogan, "Courtesy Second," to go with it. Apparently it does not occur to him that "Courtesy First" would largely cover both needs, for if everybody were courteous nobody would needlessly endanger anybody else. There is hope, he thinks, in the "courtesy meetings" conducted during the war by a large public organization, and in the fact that a New York high school for girls employs a teacher to instruct in courtesy as a business asset. As for his wonder that "people ordinarily polite and considerate in their own social circle apparently forget such behavior in contact with the general public," one may still keep the belief that in most cases they do not.